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VOL. IX. NO. 31.]

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 16, 1845.

JOHN JOLIFFE. A TTORNEY and Counsellor at Law. Office on the East side of Main, between Third and Fourthstreets Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to.

Refer to T. Kirky, Fee.

Cincinnati. (T. Kirby, Esq. Blachly & Sim C. Donaldson Dr. G. Bailey,
Neff & Brothers,
Hon. J. W. Price,
Hon. J. J. McDowell
bro OJ. J. Coombs, Gallipolis, rier, Esq. W. Union O.Dr. A. Brower, Law'burg, bus, O. Col. J. Taylor, Newport, K Gen R. Collins, Maysville, Ky.

WILLIAM BIRNEY.

CINCINNATI, OHIO TTORNEY AT LAW, and Commissioner to tak Depositions and Acknowlegements of Deeds for e States of Vermont and Connecticut. offers his ser ces for the collection of claims in the Federal an ate Courts of Ohio, and in the Courts of Hamilton Office on Eighth street, two doors west site Methodist Book Concern.

A CARD. G. CORWIN & L. B. BRUEN, Attorneys a Jaw, Jebanon, Ohlo, will give prompt and diligent attention to any business entrusted to them in Wanten or the adjoining counties.

OCTORS H. & H. J. COX, respectful tender their services to the citizens of Cin cinna e and residence on the west side of Walnut betwee lith and Thirteenth streets. nov11 tf

ROBERT PORTER.

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS No. 172, Main st, between 4th and 5th, East side, CINCINNATI.

Constantly on hand, a general assortment of Foreignd Domestic Dry Goods.—Terms Cash. nov 4 BAWDON, WRIGHT & HATCH, ANK NOTE ENGRAVERS WESTERN OFFICE, CORNER OF FOURTH AND MAIN, CINCINNATI.

Bills of Exchange; Bonds;
Bill seads, &c, &c.
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Bank Note Paper, of superior quality and all kind
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Billaof Exchange and Blank Drafts, on letter sheet.

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nut, between 6th and 7th streets, Cincinnati, Ohio
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Copper, Tin, Sheet Iron, and Steam-Boat work of a
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Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats,
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Buck's Patent Cooking Stove; Victory Premiur cooking Stove; Ten and Seven Plate, Parlor, Canno toves, &c. Hollow Ware, Sad Irons, Wagon Boxe, Indirons, Tea Kettles, &c. &c. jan 25 d&wly. MICHAEL WERK. NICHOLAS VERD VERDIN & WERK, CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

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Between Fifth and Sixth.

Cincinnati, O.

IF Always on hand a large assortment of Star, Summer and Winter Candles.—Soap of different qualities
Commissions of all descriptions attended to. Draft.

On Europe bought and sold. Also, received for collection.

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MANUFACTURER, And Leather Dealer, No. 236 Main street, Rast side, between 6th and 7th, CINCINNATI, O. TCASH paid for HIDES & SKINS. TAN BARK

DAGGETT & BRUCE, GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

S. W. corner Columbia and Sycamore ats. CINCINNATI. References—J. H. Groesbeck, Esq., John Ku er, Esq., Josiah Lawrence & Co., Florer & Nichols, Wilson & Co.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS,
No. 232 Main Street,
Between Fifth and Sixth, east side
CINCINNATI.
Importers of Shoe Timead, and Findings in general.
Constantly on hand a general assortment of Morocce
Kid, Lining, Binding, and all kinds of leather.
ALSO—A good assortment of custom made Bootaid Shoes.

Low for Cash. feb 6 d-wly H. D. CHIPMAN. S. H. BACHEL CHIPMAN & BACHELOR, Wholesale and Retail GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS,

N. W. Corner of Eim and Sixth Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Fresh Family Groceries constantly on hand and for sale as cheap as at any establishment in the city ROBERT BARTON,

EALER in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods; H siery; Gloves; Trimmings; Combs; Variety a cy Goods; No. 15, East Pourth street, between Ma BURCKHARDT, KLEINERT & CO.,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS Dealers in Liquors, Wines and Produce, N. E. corner of Wainut and Sixth streets, Cinc N. B.—Constantly on hand a large assortment of Soa and Candles at manufacturers' prices. nov 16 lydaw

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds! ON SALE—A choice assortment of Plower and Kitchen Garden Seeds, warranted annual. Also, Garden Implements, Books, etc., by G. H. KNIGHT,

No. 3 West Fourth street.

N. B. Liberal allowance to country dealers.

199 31 dewim

TERMS CASH. LYMAN & RICE. Importers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

S. Lyman.]

NORTH EAST CORNER OF MAIN AND FIFTH STS.

THE only place in Cincinnati where Wind Instruments can be made and repaired. oct 16 ly

FRANKLIN HOUSE, ST., BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTE L. ROSS & L. P. FRAZER have taken this com-modious house, and are now ready, at all times commodate travellers and boarders, on reasonable

erms.
P. S. The Indianapolis Stage Office is kept at this Also-The Chillicothe and Hillsborough Stage Office skept at the Franklin House.

Passengers wishing to go Rast or West, will find it to heir interest to call at this House.

oct 11 3-dw6m

N. P. IGLEHART, PACKER of Pork and Beef, and Commission Mer chant. Warehouses on both sides of the Canal, be ween Main and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

-ALSO-Agents for Transportation to the East.

Goods consigned to my address, will be shipped virtisburgh or Wheeling, to Philadelphia, Baltimore iew York, or Boston, at lowest rates.

N. B. No commission charged for forwarding at this joint, any freight, coming by our Lines, mar 26

profound sleen; or that Sympathy hould have so peculiar a power as to render man utterly insensible to pain, and yet exalt his intellectual sensibilities! That some of the phenomena occasionally witnessed in magnetical experiments are the product of the con joint operation of Imagination and Sympathy is, no doubt, true; but many of the phenomens are the result of operations which by no possibility can address themselves to either of these gencies. And, even when you prove that ympathy is the cause of a certain fact, what ave you gained? What new light, shed upon the subject? What is Sympathy? What is that strange influence which acts without your will on the muscles about your mouth when ou see another person laughing heartily? or, nknown to yourself, makes you an imitator o the actions or gestures of another? You say it s Sympathy, and think you have explained it, when in fact, you have but coined or adopted etism, and you will know precisely as much bout it. The learned Doctor, when asked to to obtain it." xplain the action of ether taken into the tomach, upon the brain, answers with a counhe effect of Sympathy;" and you are bound to to be, as we anticipated, groundless. time-Morse's Telegraph, if you will, concent the Government itself! rated—in short, my dear sir, Sympathy is—ah

-it is-Sympathy.' The sensible medical man is aware that

of the nineteenth century, the sorcerer, the enchanter, the wizard of olden times. What might be the result of the general prevalence of such a belief, is somewhat doubtful: for according to the law, the wizard of old was doomed to death. We are not quite prepared to yield credence to this theory. If it be the devil operating, when a few passes of the hand throw a person into a state of insensibility, what is it that operates, when a few grains of white powder administered, two or three times, restore the ague patient to the mastery of himself, and keep his bones from jumping out their sochets?—or when a certain gas, inhaled, fills with poetry the mouth of the preser who had never had a bright thought in his life?—or, when a few present. In reply to a question on the sub-

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

Corner of Main and Lower Market Sts.,

ance, or even Prevision: but, we beg leave to will pay a duty of only 23s.; so that, indirect-the United States by the Government.

[S. Rice]

[S. Ric

continual prevalence of quackery in all nations, no matter how enlightened in other respects, or to what height what is called medical science may have been carried, is a continual demonstration of the total inadequacy of the difference in the circumstances of the difference in the circumst Infidelity; and they come to the investigation fully justified in demanding to be released slaveholding. Mr. Calhoun must use despatch, of the subject with their religious creed in full from the disagreeable obligations she has assu or the slave-delegation in the Senate will be re-

blast, determined to test every thing in that med. crucible. There is neither sense nor piety in

The New Orleans papers have received Ga veston dates to the 22d ult. David S. Kauffman, a thorough-going anne ationist, has been appointed Charge to this

Texas-Annexation.

On the 18th, a glorification meeting was held by the citizens of Galveston, on the reception of the news of annexation from the United States. They hailed the event with the liveli est joy. The meeting recommended immediate conventions of the people to express their sentiments in favor of the measure of annexation, and resolved to illuminate the city the

Saturday evening following. The News is out in favor of annexation The Galveston Civilian is opposed.

The Houston Telegraph contradicts the re mor that President Jones is unfriendly. I word to express at once the fact, and your toal ignorance of its explanation. Call it Magand disposed to make any honorable sacrifice

So all the fears and hopes in this country o the indisposition of Texas to annexation, as detenance pregnant with meaning, "why it is all termined upon by the United States, turns out

onsider yourself fully informed as to the his. A scrap of intelligence from the Telegraph ory and mystery of the whole operation. But, will illustrate the character of our new associwhat is Spmpathy? "Why, Sympathy is that ates. It seems that the citizens of Montgomery attribute, pervading the corporeal system, by county, and also a portion of the people of Mi conveys an impression from the sole of your collect them. The Telegraph says they may foot to the soul of your head in double quick plead in palliation, the example set them by

Daties on Sugar.

The change in the Sugar duties of England The conclusion to which ust as much is known of Animal Magne- to all classes in Great Britain. While it redu- abolishing the trade, so long as a market payjust as much is known of Animal Magne- to all classes in Great Britain. While it redu- abolishing the trade, so long as a market pay- ing so enormous profits, shall be kept open. If Ist. That the number of slaves in the ism, as of Sympathy—and to undertake to exclaim the phenomena of the former by ascribing
them to the latter, is an attempt to explain the
known by the unknown.

Another cause assigned for magnetizer
them to magnetizer
them to the latter, is an attempt to explain the
them to the latter, is an attempt to explain the
known by the unknown.

Another cause assigned for magnetizer
them to the latter, is an attempt to explain the
them to the latter, is an attempt to explain the
known by the unknown.

Another cause assigned for magnetizer
them to the latter, is an attempt to explain the
them to the latter, is an attempt to explain the
foreign free-labor clayed sugar at 28s. Now as
nearly the whole amount of sugar from the British planta;
ing so enormous profits, shall be kept open.
If
the civilized powers of the world, would unite,
the civilized powers of the vorld, would unite,
the civilized powers of the vorld, would unite,
the civilized powers of the vorld, would unite,
the civil plain the phenomena of the former by ascribing tion from 25s. 3d, to 14s., it fixes the duty on the civilized powers of the world, would unite, them to the latter, is an attempt to explain the foreign free-labor clayed sugar at 28s. Now as and persist in strong remonstrances with those nomena is Satanic influence—devil-possession. and as Java, the source to which England looks all their energies on this single point, no longer Hence, many good men deem the magnetizer for an additional supply, exports chiefly the clay-wounding pride, or provoking resentment of the nineteenth century, the sorcerer, the en- ed sugar, the protection secured to the planter by their hostile demonstrations, there is little

with postry the month of the proser who had ciprocity treaty with Great Britain, could not —but the second is at once impolitic and offennever had a bright thought in his life?—or, when of course be deprived of any right enjoyed by it sive. Such intervention on the part of Britain a drop of Prassic acid, put on the tongue, anni-hilates life? What is it, we ask, which then ject, he said in special reference to the recipro-tic, and would soon make the annexation of operates? The Devil? Surely the action of any city treaty with the United States, that under Texas, what it is not now, a very popular mean of these agencies is just as strange and incom- it; sugar would be admissible on the same terms ure. We see no good reason, however, for beprehensible, as the action of the eye or hand and footing as sugar from Java, Manilla and lieving that such a condition has been proposed upon the human system.

China, which are understood to be free-labor by England, or that, if proposed, it would be It may be well for us, however, to define our countries. As the sugar from Java is nearly acceded to by the French Government. Hardware and Cutlery, Wire, Steel, position. We do not deny the truth of the all clayed, it will bear a duty of 28s., and as that alleged phenomena of what is called Clairvoy- from the United States is brown muscovade, it from Miss

Much complaint is made of quacks—but the continual prevalence of quackery in all natorial managements.

Medical managements and the presented as "large and respectable," met all likelihood, too justly merit the title again, la., represented as "large and respectable," met all likelihood.

We notice in the London Anti-Slavery Rethis. All truths are harmonious; each moves porter, a correspondence between the British in its own orbit, without friction or collision-as and French Governments on the subject. M. the innumerable worlds of matter, which roll Guizot announces to the British Government, through infinite space, without conflict with that the feeling of the Chambers and the coun each other. If your religious creed is the true try is averse to the present system of recipro- ginning of the Temperance movement in this one, no fact in physics, no demonstration in cal search, and that a conviction exists in country, it might have been said with equal metaphysics will contradict it. At all events, you have no right to carry it with you as the supreme arbiter in your investigation of physical phenomena. In such inquiries, you can ical phenomena. In such inquiries, you can infamous traffic may be reached." He thereappeal only to observation and experiment. If infamous traffic may be reached." He there- a great blunder. How little was in fact known

Lord Aberdeen in reply says that Her Majesty's government attach no special value to They cannot understand the workings an effectual means of suppressing the slave trade; the inconvenience attending its exercise is admitted; but he is free to confess that he does not yet see any better way; and in view of ernment should hesitate to abrogate treaties, the stipulations of which have been found efficient, until satisfied that the measures pro posed as substitutes, will be attended with equal success. He assents, however, to the proposition of the French Government, for a igint commission on the subject

The two governments proceeded at once to appoint the commissioners. On the part of in strong terms. France was selected the Duke de Broglie, who had counselled the treaty of 1831, and concluded that of 1833, and whose earnest zeal to abolish the slave-trade has often been signalized.—
The commissioner chosen by Great Britain, was Dr. Lushington, well known for his devo-tion to the cause of freedom and humanity. It was understood that they were to commence Woodford, Scott, Franklin, Jessamine and Clark abolish the trade by a naval force, the way for black. more effectual measures for the suppression of

the infamous traffic would undoubtedly be open proposed by Sir Robert Peel, is not satisfactory mind must arrive, is, that it is the to think o

Jacob Thompson, representative in Congress

Wholes Ale and Retail Dealer in GROCERIES
AND PRODUCE, southess to corner of Filth and
states, choicinstatt.
Sail, Sugar, Coffee, free Indigon, Madder, Naile, Gless, State, Sugar, Coffee, free Indigon, Madder, Naile, Gless, Green Indigon, Madder, Market and Systems, States, Green Indigon, Madder, Naile, Gless, Green Indigon, Madder, Market and Systems, States, Green Indigon, Madder, Naile, Green Indigon, Madder, Market and Systems, States, Green Indigon,

the whole subject of slavery, so that no discussion is needed. Is this reasonable? In the befor past neglect.

the right of search, except in so far as it affords system, to the principles of which they have directed no attention, and whose effects they notice in detached parts, just as they may happen or not to affect them inconveniently To obtain correct views, they must examine i the enormous sacrifices made by the governas a whole, and observe its operations on a broad ment and people of Great Britain, to put down scale—but they cannot do this, where the Press, this detestable traffic, he cannot think that M the dispenser of information, the creator and abolish it. Guizot will be surprised, if Her Majesty's gov. organ of opinions, seals its lips in perpetual si lence. No evil, sustained by the strong pecu niary interests of a class, can be remedied of removed, without discussion-for discussimust precede wise and energetic action.

Well then may our neighbors of Kentucy cr to the Press of their State, for light! light! The following article from the Louisvill Morning Courier, gives utterance to this want

The ten counties of Greenup, Lewis, Maso

their consultations immediately, and the result in 1841 contained 9,714 white males over 21 their consultations immediately, and the result in 1844 contained 8,714 white males over 21, and 35,723 total slaves; and in 1844, 12,057 white males over 21, and 37,433 total slaves, or may be the new measures proposed, there can be little doubt that the reciprocal right of while the former ten countries have in 4 years attribute, pervading the corporeal system, by which all the parts feel themselves to belong to a lam county, have resolved to repudiate their white males whole—a kind of universal intelligence—an invisible, space-annihilating locomotive, which

> On the other hand, in the latter seven ties, the white males over 21 years of age have increased 2,345, and the slaves 1710, which There are some inferences to be drawn from these facts which must strike the most careles

this side of the Atlan ake the annexation of the annexation of the annexation of the influence they will exert on their neighboring counties will be neither remote or proposed, it would be about the so fortunate as to supply the able to undersell those who it ion has been proposed, it would be a Government.

The counties will be able to undersell those who is averaged the Legislature, by a best we show, thus rendering it the obvious interest of the latter to get rid of their slaves.

But if they should be unable to procure the substitute of free labor, they will be compelled to adopt ohe of two alternatives: 1st. To leave their homes and migrate to another State; or the House, 43 Law and Order, 24 Dorrites

Three towns remain to be heard from, the agranging favorshe had declared—in whose favor the whole gregate majority in all of which in 1843, was policy essential to her peace and safety. She made one brave rally, and swept all opposition before her. And so will it ever he—so will at the case of the latter to get rid of their slaves.

The Legislature is strongly Law and Order, and She alone will ever be to blame, when her interests and honor are trifled with or overthrown."

The Legislature is strongly Law and Order, and she alone will ever be to blame, when her interests and honor are trifled with or overthrown."

To the House, 43 Law and Order, 24 Dorrites

To the House, 43 Law and Order, 24 Dorrites

concession on the part of France, she might be desirable for the state to change her policy; but when it is influence in determining the question in Ten-Some intelligent men labor under the imparent that the end sought to be accomplished a paparent

meeting, "in a manner alike creditable to him- man an equality of rights with hims self and the cause in which he was engaged."
In the afternoon a speech was made by Hon. C.

To substantiate this view, 1 quote the senti-B. Smith, (whig.) "portraying in glowing colors the intrigues and corrupt manœuvreings of the friends of annexation." He was follow-

gardless of party names and party associations at once to bury, for the time being, all minor considerations, and unite cordially in a zealous

extend, and perpetuate the institution of slavery in this Government—an institution which it is the duty of every christian and philanthropist to seek to curtail instead of extending.

Resolved, That, all other considerations aside, we should consider the existence of the institu-tion of Slavery in Texas, a sufficient reason for opposing its admission into the Union.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves

each other and to the country, to support only such men for Congress, and other offices, in which the fate of this question may be involved, as will pledge themselves to oppose to the last as will pledge themselves to oppose to the last extremity, the admission of Texas, or any other Slone State into this Union.

The Indiana Courier, a Whig paper, after remarking that "the resolutions take high and bold ground but not a marking that "the resolutions take high and bold ground but not a marking that "the second process of the slave power of the whole party, to the wishes and supposed interests of the slave power. Thus they violate their processed principles, by practically acting with those who hold to, and practice upon doctrines directly antagonistical to their own. Mr. Buchanan, in his place in the Senset tell the Senset and supposed interests of the slave power.

we must believe that their hesitation arises from considerations of policy rathor than principle.

"A word on another subject. We expect to see a great deal of patriotic indignation manifested in certain quarters at this "amalgamation of the Whig and Liberty parties." We advise these, panic-makers in advance to keep a little cool and reserve their anxiety for another occanion as a such an event has not taken place nor "Resolved, That all the efforts of abolition." sion, as such an event has not taken place, nor is not likely soon to occur in Henry county.— If, however, the two parties in their mutual opposition to the consummation of the Texas scheme, should make that question the issue in scheme, should make that question the issue in the approaching Congressional election, and should unite upon a suitable candidate, and thereby secure his election beyond controvers, they would only be carrying out their principles, and neither could be justly charged with having given in its adhesion to the other, or with having sacrificed principle for the sake of success."

Lo lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences. And that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permaney of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

Abolitionists have not asked Congress to beyond its constitutional rowers for

are returned: 2 no choice in South Kingstown,

where separate Whig. Law and Order and Dorr tickets were run, and no choice: (Law and Or-der 186; Whig 106; Dorr 174.) The Legislature is therefore nearly two to one Law and Order. For the Morning Herald.

Democracy—True Democracy.

Amos Kendall, a distinguished member of

the Democratic party, and well known to the political world, thus defines the Democracy which he advocates, every sentiment of which is true abolitionism,—every principle of which is emphatically a principle of the Liberty party.

Mr. Kendall says: "The Democracy we advocate is instice between man and man have with the hand, or both agencies combined, a limit may be aiffened or relaxed, a person pair and the hand converse with the hand, or both agencies combined, a limit may be aiffened or relaxed, a person pair and the hand converse with the hand converse w

the old world to totter to their fall.

But Mr. Kendall merely advocates this De-

slaveholding. Mr. Calhoun must use despatch, or the slave-delegation in the Senate will be reduced more rapidly, than he can enlarge it with accessions from slavery-cursed Texas.

Some of our editorial brethren in Kentucky, assume that the people there are familiar with

appeal only to observation and experiment. If infamous traffic may be reached." He therethese demonstrate the existence of a fact, and for proposes a Commission of Representatives of the ravages of the monster upon the constitution, upon the mind; upon all the interests of society! Statistics were carefully compiled—and efficient action be interposed on the part of construction, or it is real; and then your creed, when they ascribe them to Sympathy they there explained they there explained they have explained they they there explained they are in the distribution. It is a rare discovery thing, when they ascribe them to Sympathy and Imagination. It is a rare discovery that Imagination should be able to bury a construction and experiment. If infamous traffic may be reached." He therefore, the theorem to five proposes a Commission of Representatives of the travages of the monster upon the constitution of the countries, specially qualified, to extend the interests of society! Statistics were carefully compiled—and efficient action be interposed on the part of the grown an institution imposed upon as by a facts most assiduously collected—tings in London, to report some plan as a facts upon facts most assiduously collected—tings in London, to report some plan as a facts upon facts most assiduously collected—tings in London, to report some plan as a facts upon facts most assiduously collected—tings in London, to report some plan as a facts upon facts most assiduously collected—tings in London, to report some plan as a facts upon facts most assiduously collected—tings in London, to report some plan as a facts upon facts most assiduously collected—tings and efficient action of the late to fore a carefully compiled—to the province of Texas will be annexed to this qualified, to extend the interests of the traind; upon all the interests of the ravages of the monster upon the mind; upon all the interests of congress, it is evident that unless some speciedly and efficient action of the Constitution, upon the mind; upon all our borders made happy in the possession of at least those human and inalienable privileges which are theirs by right of nature and of God? We think not. 'Freedom for the bond!' is the cry of every real Democratic heart.' Liberty' is their motto, and the 'sons of Liberty' is an appropriate title of the Democratic party."

I am free to admit that the professed principles of a portion of the party are of that peculiar character. nad determined effort to an item.

Resolved, That those only are worthy of our confidence as candidates for the National Legislature, who are the uncompromising opponents of Slavery, and whose principles, like those of Dr. Franklin, will lead them to the very verge of the constitutional limits in their efforts to a constitution of the constitution of the constitution of t

of Democratic principles.

The Richmond Whig some time since declared, that there could be no affinity of feeling between a Democrat and a slaveholder.

The St. Louis Republican said, "if Democracy be a principle, it must necessarily favor black freedom as well as white. And the time will come when every modern Democrat will become an Abolitionist." But in order to satisfy the slaveocracy on this point, the Northern Democratshave been profuse in their pro-fessions of regard for the peculiar institution. And have been particularly careful to conform the entire action of the whole party, to the

marking that "the resolutions take high and bold ground, but not a whit more so than the present alarming exigency and the rights and interests of the free States demand," says—

"There may be some of our Whig friends who are not yet prepared to assume this ground. If so we have no fault to find with them, although we must believe that their hesitation arises from the same that the same that their own. Mr. Buchanan, in his place in the Senate, told the Southern members of that body, that they must deal gently with Northern Democrate, as they were the natural allies of the South, slavery. And previous to the late National Convention, held at Baltimore, the entire North and West had declared in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the South decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the South decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the South decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the South decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the South decided in favor of Mr. Buchanan, in his place in the Senate, told the Southern members of that body, that they must deal gently with Northern Democrate, as they were the natural likes of the South, slavery. And previous to more not yet prepared to assume this ground. If the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Such all the south decided in favor of Mr. Such all the south decided in favor of Mr. Such all the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south decided in favor of Mr. Van Buren; the south against him, and recorded their decision by re-jecting him as their candidate. For although the North had a decided majority in the Con-vention, this majority yielded to the wishes of

"Resolved, That all the efforts of abolition ists or others, made to induce Congress to in-terfere with questions of slavery, or to take in-cipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most darming and dangerous

having given in its adhesion to the other, or with having sacrificed principle for the sake of success."

We confess our doubt as to the propriety of this movement of our friends in Henry county, But, they are on the spot and must judge for themselves; and one thing is certain—having embarked in it, good faith and sound policy demand that they tax every energy and rally to a man, to make it conclusive. It is ruinous to do things by halves. We suppose, however, it is fally understood, that the movement is a temporary one, got up for a specific purpose.

The Principles embodied in the resolutions, and which, we presume, are to whaps and control it are as sound as could be desired.

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The reason the affairs of men, "And as slaves are only held by falsehood, fraud and violence, from the affairs of men," And the Three towns remain to be heard from, the aggregate majority in all of which in 1843, was 190.

We rejoice at this result. The Law and

Despotism and Education, From time to time we hear glowing descrip tions of the state of education in Prussia and Austria. It is claimed by their admirers that the systems of instruction established in those countries are far superior to those of our own, and that the people there are more gene ally educated. We cannot allow ourselves to be imposed upon by such pretensions. We do not believe that the plan of public instruction in this country is so pervading in its results, as are the systems established in those coun tries; nor do we suppose that a certain kind of knowledge is so universally diffused here, as there; but the Common School and the College are not the sole, or even the principal educators in the United States. They are highly important, but if there were no other, our country. men might be what the people of Prussia and Austria are-fit subjects and tools of Despotism. In this country, thank God, every man is or may be, a school-master to himself. He is not taken under the care of Government, from the time he can think, and manufactured into a machine to be plied and directed by Authority. His station is not arbitrarily allotted him, and he, cut and fitted to it, as you would fit a coat to the back of its wearer. Our systems of education may not communicate knowledge with so much precision, or make scholars so profound in certain departments; but neither do they crush the independence of the mind,

into thrall to the will of a superior.

There is no flesh in the heart of Desp It has no affections, no sympathies. It lives in, and for, itself, and upon the flesh and blood of the Million. Humanity, it holds, was not made for freedom, for progress, for independent enjoyment; but to furnish its sublime self with food, drink and glory. Its apparent interest in the welfare of its subjects, is just the kind of interest the capitalist takes in his machinrey; he repairs it when out of order, he strives to mprove it, simply to increase his profits.

break the elasticity of the spirit, and bring it

For many long ages, the Governments of the Few took no note of the Many, except to use them as rude instrumentalities in their bitter wars upon each other. In later days, when the Many began to ascertain their power, the Few found that Brute Force must in part be substituted by Cunning Contrivance. Light began to shoot athwart the dark intellect of the mass, and its awakening throes became dangerous What now was the policy of Despotism? I would become the educator of the Many, and thus reap a two-fold advantage,-it would put down the popular clamor that it was a fee to rement of the masses, and at the same time bind these masses by the power of a per verted, enslaved intellect to its throne. But, this it could not achieve, without bringing into subjection the Conscience, that stern master of the human spirit-and, therefore, the education must be religious. The power of the church should train the Conscience, and through that, the Intellect, so that the one, grand lesson embodied in the whole of the knowledge communicated, should be, "Obedience to Authority." No book without the imprimature of the powe that be, must be put into the subject's hand The very light of heaven must not shine upon the subject-soul, save through the glasses of the Despot's overseers. The subject-scholar must be made the receiver of ideas, but not be taught to think. He must be passive and implicitly believing, not active and bold and independent

Such, so far as we can comprehend, is the true nature of the educational policy of Austria and Prussia. It has its origin in the instinct of self-preservation, and is most ingeniously shaped with a view to the perpetuation and security of Despotism. Mr. Meline, in his admiring sketch of the Austrian plan of education, published in the last number of the Western Lit. erary Journal, gives occasionally a glimpse at the final end aimed at. For example, we find the following quotation from the method of instruction, prescribed in the "Manual of Schools." which is binding upon the teachers.

"It is not necessary to give them other ideas than those fit for their rank. Above all, they should be accustomed to obey and respect authority, and this respect should form the motive of their obedience. Example in this matter will be the best lesson. The books used in the schools, should contain examples likely to affect their minds, but the teacher must attend to their development. Clergymen, in particular, are charged with this, for it is their duty to form the morals of the people.

To "form the morals of the people" by "ac customing them to obey and respect authority;" -what authority? In a despotic country, the word can have but one meaning.

Mr. Meline, with an earnest simplicity, says -"Her (Austria's) children are her future subjects, and her object is to form them in childhood, such as she wishes them to remain through life." That is the key which unlocks the whole system of education she has established. Her great object is, to make them submissive subjects of an Absolute Despotism,-mere clay in the hands of the potter.

M. St. Marc Girardin, who seems to regard her system of instruction with as much admiration as Mr. Meline, remarks-"To teach each one what is absolutely necessary to know, in order to execute his calling in the best possible manner, but nothing more; to neglect nothing to develop the intelligence of the mechanic in the sphere of his vocation-to avoid teaching him matters that have nothing to do with his profession, and of which the inevitable effect would be to give him wants that he could never satisfy; such are, in all its steps, the principles of popular education in Austria."

In other words, it is an iron-caste system of instruction, or a plan which, regarding the children as destined to constitute so many parts in a grand piece of machinery, of which the Government of the Despot is the only living principle, prescribes different processes and tools for fashioning them accordingly.

Away with such servile education! system may beautiful in its seeming, and wonderfully comprehensive in its scope; but it was never intended to make Freemen. We are quite willing to accept a plan, more imper fect in its details, less comprehensive in its grasp, so it place no fetters upon the free spirit, and leave it to be impelled forward to excellence by its own independent aspirations The Americans may not be quite so reverential towards Authority, quite so docile, quite so profound in technical scholarship; but they, like their Anglo Saxon ancestry, give brighter evidences of real Progress, and abound infinitely more in the essentials of genuine Manhood than all the educated vassals which Despotism can turn out from its school-factories.

EQUABLE CLIMATE.—According to tables kept in Galveston Harbor by Captain Brashear, o the Navy, the mercury in the thermometer did not fall below 38 degrees the past winter.— The extreme variations of the barometer have been from 29 inches, 45-100 to 28, 574-100.

ana County.

A meeting of the anti-slavery citizens of Colimbiana county, without distinction of party, was held in Salem, on the first of March. Nathan Galbreath was appointed President. A ommittee consisting of Jesse Holmes, Jacob Heaton, George Garretson, Francis Green, and Dr. Benjamin Stanton, was appointed to prepare business for the meeting. Resolutions were adopted in reference to the case of Mr. Mahan. and the sum of \$8 was raised for the benefit of his family. A committee was appointed to circulate subscriptions to aid in purchasing his family a comfortable house.

The following, among other resolutions, were

Resolved, That as abolitionists we make n warfare upon our brethren who differ with us in the mode of oporation, but we extend to ALL the right hand of fellowship who will work in some moral and efficient way for the overthrow

of slavery.

Resolved, That the odious doctrine maintain ed and practiced by legislators and jurors, and practiced by many of the religious teachers of the day, that we should be subject to "the covers that be," even to the violation of the paramount law of God, is in effect practical

Resolved, That as the sense of this conven tion, we believe that all laws, constitutions and compacts, which require men to do wrong, are before God null and void, and of no more bind ing effect than a contract to commit robbery

Resolved, That this convention would earnest nd to the Ohio Anti Slavery society that they hold their next annual meeting at the same time and place with a view to the union

of the two societies.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Dr. B. Stanton, J. Heaton and A. Wright was appointed to correspond with the Ohio American and Ohio societies to endeavor to effect their union.

We hope this union may be brought abou The Ohio Anti-Slavery society is not a political one, and will not become such. The only point of difference between the two societies is, that one is an auxiliary to the American Anti-Slavery society, and the other is not. This is all that keeps them apart. As the American Anti-Slavery society has seen proper to introduce new test-to make "the dissolution of the Union" one of its objects, we see not why the Ohio American society should not for this rea son dissolve its connection with it. Were thi done, the two State societies could easily h

For the Cincinnati Herald

Resolutions of the Jefferson Literar Society, Franklin College, Ohio. WHEREAS, our Heavenly Father, to whordlone belong the issues of death, in his infinit wisdom, has removed from time to eternity our venerable and worthy friend, the Rev. Joн WALKER, pastor of the Associate Congregation of Unity, Ohio; and whereas, the deceased wa a zealous patron of education, an active and ir ential which we stand connected, a useful minister of the church of God, a valuable member of socie y, and a friend to the rights of man: therefore Resolved, 1st. That we deem his characte

man of Science, and the philanthropist.

Resolved, 2d. That in him the cause Christianity has lost one who shunned not to clare the whole counsel of God, whether me

would hear or forbear. Resolved, 3d. That the cause of humanity has lost an advocate who was ever bold to as sert the blessings of "life, liberty, and the pur-suit of happiness to be the inalienable birth rights of all.

Resolved, 4th. That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, which has los loving husband, and a kind and affectioual Resolved, 5th. That a copy of these resolu

tions be forwarded for publication to the editor of the Liberty Courier, the cincinnati Herald, and the Evangelical Repository. and the Evangelical Rep A. B. CASSIL, Pres't.

S. Anderson, Sec'v

Faurt.—The Richmond Enquirer says that the peach crop in Virginia has been destroyed by the early blossom and subsequent frosts.— No hope, we believe, is entertained of peaches n this region. The late icy weather has don reat damage, it is apprehended.

THE CHIVALRY .- Brownlow, the fighting parson of the Jonesborough Whig, who is now traveling among the South Carolinians, given the following account of those immense per-

onages.—Louis. Journal.

The real South Carolinian assumes to be man of much importance, and in his buggy of sulky, he throws himself back like an English ord, sitting astride his seat, and sticking his legs out in imitation of the man riding a com in Elton's comic almanac! No matter where you meet with the traveling South Carolinian, he always has his whip in his hand, a cigar in his mouth, and upon his countenance an air of reat self-importance.

SWALLOWING A HOOK .- The following-which the Boston Traveller thinks good enough almost to be a "fish story"—is related in the New Orleans Medical Journal, by Dr. Kilpatrick, of Woodville, Mississippi. The case oc-curred in Barnwell district, South Carolina. Mrs. \* \* \* was enjoying her usual siesta., in the afternoon of a warm day, on a pallet spread upon the floor in a cool part of the house; and while she was lying on her back nouse; and write she was lying on her back sleeping pleasantly, no doubt dreaming of pass-pleasures, her grandson, a little urchin of three or four summers, was playing about the house with a fishing tackle complete, pole, line, and hook, who, whon he discovered the old lady with her mouth widely distended, thought i cordingly, in order to effect his purpose, he cau-tiously deposited the "barbed hook" (I believe there was no buit on it) into his grand-dame's open mouth. The titilation caused her to open mouth. The titilation caused ner to awake suddenly, and as her mouth was dry from exposure, she closed it, and swallowed the hook two or three inches below the uvula. So soon as she discovered her situation, the whole family was assembled by her calls and cries of distress, except Little Charley, who had drop-

ped his pole in a panic and run off.

Some gentle efforts were essayed to remove
the hook, both by the patient and some of the family; but, being apprehensive of fixing the barb in the throat, they ceased all efforts, and despatched a messenger for Dr. E. Leroy An tony, who resided in the neighborhood. When he arrived, and found that the hook was not fastened into the flesh, his fertile brain suggest-ed a plan by which it could be removed safely.

easily, and without an operation.

His plan was to cut off the line within a foo or two of the mouth of the patient; then to drill a hole through a rifle bullet and drop it over the line down on the hook. In order to over the line down on the hook. In order to fix the bullet on the point of the hook, and maintain it firmly to that position, a reed was procured, the joints punched out, and then passed down over the line, and pressed firmly over the bullet. In this manner, the hook, bul-let, and reed were all withdrawn at once, very easily, without any injury.

PRO-SLAVERY POETRY .- We have publish much abolition poetry lately, and for the sake of variety we will now serve our readers with a specimen of pro-slavery rhymes, written by the Rev. Thomas Frean, and published in a S. Carolina paper. Is nt it quite pretty and "pa-triarchal?"

How different is our servants' let,
With food and raiment blest,
And cotton patch and whitewashed hat, And cotton patch and whitewasses and Which no one dare molest;
And poultry, which with honest pride,
The Mamma calls her own,
To sell the coming Christmas-tide,
And buy a silken gows.

And see the happy servants met,
Their daily labors o'er,
And with the jest and song they set
The kitchen in a roar;
Or each one take his ebon lass
Beneath take his don lass

in the South West,"

We lately noticed an article in the Coloniz. tion Herald, Philadelphia, from the pen of Dr. Drake, entitled "Decrease of the Colored population in the South West." We expected o course to see facts and statistics prese sustain the affirmation embodied in the title. But, if Dr. Drake designed to establish this proposition, he has not presented a single conideration in its support. He makes twelve distinct statements, being the results of his ob-

servations and conversation in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; the substance of which s—that slaves "are by no means exempt from a variety of formidable diseases!" Thus, "infants die of trismus or lock-jaw," "convulsions and summer sickness, cholera infantum and worms." We have been informed that such complaints are apt to prove fatal to white child ren, especially those who are neglected, and fed on crudities! Measles and scarlet fever "seen

to be as fatal to them (slave children) as to the whites." What has this to do with the posi tion taken in the title of the article? "Scrofula or king's evil is of frequent occurrence;" con sumption "is prevalent and always fatal."-The tables of mortality in the Eastern cities tell the same story about the whites. Dirt cating, and heart-disease from this cause, de stroy many slaves. We believe the former cause of disease is peculiar to the slaves—as t neart-disease it is equally fatal among the

remely common, and almost uniformly fatal.
Some cases occur without previous wounds. A
physician in Alabama, told me he had, in fifall in colored people, and all but one fatal. I met with several young physicians in the smaller towns, who had respectively, met with more cases, than have occurred in Cincinnati

It is to be regretted the Doctor did not him at the causes of this. The inference is, tha vounds are more frequent and more severe mong slaves, than free persons. But why ould this be? The blood-hounds, and whips and tortures of the overseer will afford the ex planation. And then, when it is recollected hat a wound which would be attended to at nce by a white man, is irritated by the unin rmitted toil of the slave, and, that exposur o night air and damps and cold is his constan ot, the fact stated by Dr. Drake is explained.

"Diarrhœa and dysentery, of frequent occur ence, are often fatal." So they are among whites. "When the cholera was epidemic, in 1832and 4, it swept off great numbers—was more destructive, in fact, to the colored than the

white people of the South west. Their course, in many instances, crude die as undoubtedly the cause.

"Epidemic erysipelas, or black tongue, has revailed on many plantations within the past ear. I was told of one, in Mississippi, on which serves had died of it." hich seven had died of it. The same complaint has ravaged many whit

ettlements in the Western States. "The colored people are not proof against the merous in the cities and towns, where only i prevails, the mortality from this disease is no

Why not state what is a fact-that the co

believe one of the first lesso books is, that fevers of different forms are the great outlets of life to all sorts of human beings. The Doctor then mentions rheumatism, epilep sy, colds, hysteria, and several infirmities pecu liar to women, as of "considerable frequency. Why should they not be? Slaves are flesh and

"All over the region of which I have spoken the greater part of the practice of every coun try physician, is among the colored people." Of course this remark is meant to apply to the country; for, as the Doctor intimates above the slaves are comparatively few in the cities It is then by no means remarkable, that the greater part of the practice of every physician in the country should be among slaves, for the greater part of the population in the country is composed of slaves. In 1840, we presume one half of the white population of the whole State of Louisiana was included in New Orleans!-Another fact; the Doctor's observations were hear from. made in the spring and summer of 1843-44the season when the State is deserted by a en off. large portion of its white population. The fact then that the physician had most practice among the slaves at that season, is easily ex. gislature now stands as follows: plained, without resorting to the violent presumption that the colored population of the Southwest is peculiarly liable to disease. Indeed, Dr. Drake does not say this-nor does he adduce a single fact to show that there is a eculiarly large amount of mortality among these people, but, he seems willing, by heading his article, "Decrease of the colored population in the South and West," and arranging a num ber of statements under that title, in relation to the diseases to which they are liable, t convey the impression of their peculiar sickliness, so that he may give some color to the most impotent conclusion with which he closes his

Southwest, compelled to flee for their lives every summer, might be colonized! If the cause of colonization has nothing better to rely upor

In the Southern section,
Do Southwestern do
Do Western de When it is remembered that the labor in the Southwestern States is a great deal more des- Wash

Anti-Slavery Convention in Columbi- "Decrease of the Colored Popula William family slaves being farely 27 ported from the pern States to the South, west, the inference from the foregoing table is altogether in favor of the superior health and tenacity of life, of

the slave population in this region. A comparison between the longevity of lites and the blacks, will disclose a fact, inxp licable ov, the theory of Dr. Drake, of the

reat.er mort ality among the colored people of the South vest. As esti mated by the census of 1840, the pr portion of persons over a hundred years, to th

Of the Whites..... Cer tainly such results are inexplicable on any heary, which regards the colored population as nfectior in animal forces, or the climate as being peculiarly unfriendly to their health.

hole of each class of population, was:

The Great Convention. There is every probability that the Conver ion of the friends of Liberty for the West and South, to be held next June, at Cincinnati, will be one of the largest Conventions of any kind, ever held in this city. Names to the call which will be issued in a week or two, are coming in rapidly from all quarters. We had the pleasu yesterday of receiving a list of forty-six name from Virginia, headed by Thomas Campbell, the enerable father of Alexander Campbell.

Last Thursday evening, some of our an slavery citizens met at the office of the Herald. make preliminary arrangements for the Cor ention. A good spirit was manifested. was resolved that no matter how many dele gates should come up to the Convention,

dations should be provided for all. The following committees were appointed One to provide for the accommodation of dele gates to said convention, consisting of Meists. JONATHAN BLANCHARD.

H. S. GILMORE. J. DE GRAW. E. HARWOOD, J. CLAYPOOLE,

JNO. MELENDEY Another committee to provide a place for meeting, and superintend the arrangements of said convention, consisting of Messrs. L. P. CHASE,

SAM'L LEWIS. E. B. PULLAN. W. BIRNEY. OWEN OWENS.

As the Convention is not to be a politica one, but a Convention for free discussion and wholesome agitation, it has been suggested that the Tabernacle, at the corner Seventh and John streets, would be a suitable

that certain pious persons had clubbed together

why not state what is a fact—that the constitution of the colored man is less susceptible to the disease than that of the white man?

Catarrh, croup, bronchitis, pleurisy and pneumonia are named as common and destructive diseases among the slaves. So they are among the whites.

Intermittent and somittent fever, simple, malignant or congestive, are spoken of as "the great outlets of human life" among the slaves. We believe one of the first lessons taught in the statesman to be made a member of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean acquire any sort of importance. Any President, who should be insane enough to plant himself on abolition ean enough to plant himself on abolition ean e

The New-York Tribune gives returns fro everal of the Town elections in New-York, by which it seems that the Whigs are ma-

king considerable gain out of the anti-Texas eeling. Greene county elects 7 Whig Supervisor nd 4 Democratic. Last fall it gave Polk 400.

Yates county elects 5 Whigs, 3 Democratsast year, 4 to 4. In Orleans county, the Whigs have gaine wo, the Democrats, one

Dutchess is claiming a Whig, but the Den ocrats claim it too, on just as good grounds, we Cayuga is lost to the Democrats.

Washington county. Last year, 11 Whigs to 6 Democrats. Now, 19 Whigs, and two to The Liberty vote, the Tribune says, has fall

Rhode Island. According to the Tribune of the 7th, the

There are three vacancies, two in Kingstown, and one in Little Compton, to be filled by special election. Jackson's majority for Governor is certain.

impotent conclusion with which he closes his article.

"From all I have read and heard of the diseases of Liberia, my impression is, that if half the colored population of a Southwestern plantation, were sent to the colory, they and their descendants, in ten years, would number more than those left behind."

It is a pity, while the Doctor's benevolence was in lively exercise, that he should have contact the close of the Mainaites, and the Hampshire, its and the Jones the Contact the Hampshire, its and the Jones the Contact the Contact the Hampshire, its and the Jones the Contact the Cont

Texas.—The editor of the Enquirer, who has ust returned to Richmond from Washington "We understand that our own government a

tructive than in the Southern, and that, there is a far larger immigrant slave population in the former than the latter, the older lation in the former than the latter, the older lation in the former than the latter, the older lations with instructions to our Charge."

Heat, whether the farm in which slavery exists there is a far larger immigrant slave populations with the young republic. Mr. Plitt, of in the South, is not but one medification of this universal condition—(Slavery, the universal condition of laborers!!!) and finally, whether

For the Morning Herald. acy-True Dem

CONTINUED. The convention, then, as if in burlesque of itself, and in mockery of its own acts, resolved: That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the Constitution, which make ours the land of liberty, and an asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles of the Democratic faith; and every attempt to abridge the present privilege of becoming citizens, and the owners of the soil among us ought to be registed with the same. among us, ought to be resisted with the san spirit which swept the alien and sedition lav from our statute book.

Judge we of the appropriateness of "the sons fliberty" as a title for such democrats as hold theoretically to liberty principles, and choose a slave-holder pledged to carry out the slave-holding policy of the government, for their President. For such as pass such resolutions as the first one referred to, as the act of the

The elsim that such is an appropriate title, must make the ear tingle, and the cheek mantle with a blush of shame, when they hear the boasts of the Washington Spectator, when they read the following from the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, which boasts of the success of the South in governing these "sons of liberty."

"JUDGE CHEVES' LETTER.—In our last number on the subject, we very fully expressed our views on the subject of abolition, and the true policy of the South on the slave question; but we recur to it in order to condemn Judge we recur to it in order to condemn Judge Cheves' labored effort to identify one of the great political parties of our country with abo-litionism and the fanatic foes of the South. On his question we belong to no party; we war against the incendiary, whether he rallies un-der his own black and ruffian flag, or plants himself under the banner of Whiggery or De-mocracy; but we believe the abolitionists to be oo insignificant in number and character, ever o be dangerous to the peace of the South, and that they can never grow into a separate poli-tical party strong enough to effect any of their

"In times of high party excitement, and espe "In times of high party excitement, and especially in sections where the great political parties which divide the people of the Union, are nearly at an equipoise, both parties will play, and do play for the abolition vote, as a mere make-weight in the game. They use the abolitionists for party purposes, that's all; and accordingly, we find that there are abolitionists and reviling enemies of southern slavery in the ranks of both parties—the irresistable attrac tion of general politics, however, completely neutralizing or rendering utterly insignificant their efforts at a separate political organi-

zation.
"We, however, cheerfully and gladly acquit both Whigs and Democrats, as bodies of any participation in the machinations or purpose of abolitionism. They are both constitution ally and politically sound on this great question; and while each has abolition allies or supporters in the presidential game, neither is the ally or supporter of abolition ends and aims. It would be, in our opinion, gross injustice to indentify democracy with abolitionism, because Duncan, Morton, Leavitt, Morris and Birney Seventh and John streets, would be a suitable place for meeting. We have no doubt that the people worshipping there would grant it for so unexceptionable a purpose.

Construction them to be food. Constraining them to be Good.

An ingenious mode has lately been hit upon of constraining our great men to be good men. The constraining our great men to be good men. The constraining our great men to be good men. The constraining our great men to be good men.

Furthermore, so long as the vote of the South to make Henry Clay a life member of some as-shall be worth what it is in the presidentia sociation of Christian Benevolence. By the papers, we perceive that this same kind of gentle coercion has been applied to Daniel Webster, by Mr. Williams of Baltimore, who has

polized high federal office. The Southern or slave-holding States had six out of our ten Presidents, (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Tyler,) of the Union—the northern or non-slaveholding States have given but four, namely, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, and William Henry Adams, Martin Van Buren, and William Henry
Harrison; and of these four, the two last were
chosen by a large majority of Southern votes,
and the last named was a native Virginian fillially deviced to the rights and integration of the state of the stat lially devoted to the rights and interests of the land of his birth—and even the two first named

alisted a strong Southern support. "Again, of the six Southern Presidents, five were re-elected to their high office, and each were re-elected to their high office, and each occupied it for eight years, and only one, the present incumbent, will have occupied it but four years, giving in all to the slave-holding interest the possession and control of the Presidency for forty-four years out of fifty-six, while of the four non-slave-holding Presidents, three occupied the Presidency but four years each, and one, the lamented Harrison, only a little month, giving in all to the non-slave-holding nonth, giving in all to the non-slave month, giving in all to the non-slave-holding interest the possession and control of the Presidency for only twelve years out of fifty-six. So of the chief justices of the Union, the South has had three, (Rutledge, Marshall and Taney,) So of the chief justices of the Union, the South has had three, (Rutledge, Marshall and Taney,) and the north but two, (Jay and Ellsworth,) out of the five incumbents of that august judicial seat. At this recovery the South was a seat. of the five incumbents of that august judicial seat. At this moment the Southern or slave-holding interests enjoys a monopoly of high federal office—executive, judicial, legislative, military and naval; John Tyler, a Virginian, is President, and his cabinet consists of John is President. is President, and his cabinet consists of John C. Calhoun, a South Carolinian, Secretary of State; George M. Bibb, a Kentuckian, Secretary of the Treasury; John Y. Mason, a Virginian, Secretary of War; Charles A. Wickliffe, a Kentuckian, Postmaster General; John Nelson, a Marylander, Attorney General; and William Wilkins, a Pennsylvanian, (the single excep Names, &c.

The historical gentlemen of New York, since they have commenced the laborious task of Carolinian, is President of the Senate, and Jno.

was in lively exercise, that he should have sonfined his speculations to the blacks. Why did
he not think of suggesting some more favorable
he not think of suggesting some more favorable
Hittites and the Jebuzites. The Historical So he not think of suggesting some more favorable locality, in which the poor white people of the Hittites and the Jebuzites. The Historical So to claim the appropriateness of such a title,—
it is the keenest sarcasm that can be pronounced upon the conduct of those who submit to far succeeded so happily, it should not rest till ced upon the conduct of those who submit to the rule of men who hold to doctrines so de

than these statements and impressions of the objective than the objective that the objective that the objective that

In his celebrated Mail Report, Mr. Calho "The sober and considerate portion of the ington have their eyes open, and are discrete of the non-slaveholding States to religious most determined energy in our relies, whether the form in which slavery exists with the young republic. Mr. Plitt, or in the South, is not but one modification of this

any other, under all circumstances of the case, efensible, or stands upon stronger necestity." In the same report, he agency the operatives of any country have the distribution of wealth; as little, with a w exceptions, as the African of the slavehold ng States has in the distribution of the pro nood and impudence of an infidel, he denies that the system of labor among freemen is

No. 2. "We regard it (slavery) as the most safe and stable basis for free institutions in the world.—
It is impossible with us, that the conflict can take place between lahor and capital, which makes it so difficult to establish and maintain free insti-tutions in all wealthy and highly civilized nations, phere such institutions do not exist. Every plantation is a little community, WITH THE MASTER AT ITS HEAD, WHO CONCEN PRATES IN HIMSELF THE UNITED IN-PERESTS OF CAPITAL AND LABOR, OF WHICH HE IS THE COMMON REPRESEN-'ATIVE."-Speech in Senate, Jan. 10, 1840.

No. 3. "WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1842. "My Dear Sir.—I have read with pleasur your pamphlet, entitled, "Slavery defender from the Scripture against abolitionists." "You have fully and ably made good that ti

tle. You have shown, beyond all controversy, that slavery is sanctioned both by the Old and New Testament. He who denies it, if not blinded by fanaticism, must be a hypocrite."

Extract of a letter, addressed to Rev. A. McCain, of M. P. Church, on occasion of the reception of his pamphlets in favor of Slavery.

Ex-Governor McDuffie, in his message to the Legislature of South Carolina, in 1836—7, said If we look into the elements of which all po "If we look into the elements of which all po-litical communities are composed, it will be found that servitude, in some form, is one of its essential constituents;" then, speaking of the "different offices of society, some of which," he says, "are regarded as degraded," he adds:— "Where these offices are performed by members of the selficial servicity. of the political community, a dangerous element introduced into the body politic. Hence the alarming tendency to violate the rights of property by agrarian legislation, which is be-ginning to be manifested in the older States, here universal suffrage prevails, without

lomestic slavery."

Judge Harper, of South Carolina, prone ces the declaration that "all men are created declaration that "all men are created ree and equal"—"a bold dogma," and says: "It is the order of nature, and of God, that the beng of superior FACULTIES and KNOWLEDGE, and erefore, of superior power, SHOULD CONTROL AND DISPOSE OF THOSE WHO ARE INFERIOR. It is benefit to the horse or ex, by giving him a cul-tivated understanding or fine feelings? So far as the MERE LABORER has the pride, the knowledge, or the aspirations of a FREEMAN, HE IS UNFITTED for his situation, and must doubly eel his infelicity. If there are sordid, servile, nd LABORIOUS OFFICES to be performed, is i ot better that there should be sordid, servile

not better that there should be sordid, servile, and laborious beings to perform them?"

The practices of the Democratic party are thus contrasted with Amos Kendall's definitions of Democracy, by the Chicago Citizen:

"The Democracy we advocate is justice between man and man;" and therefore, as Mr. Buchanan says, the Democracy is the natural ally of the South, i. e. slavery.

"Justice between State and State;" and therefore the Democracy allow the slaveholding States to overawe the free States, and imprison their citizens when known to be the ad-

orison their citizens when known to be the ad-ocates of Democratic equality. "Between nation and nation;" and therefore the Democracy is now endeavoring to rob the neighboring nation of Mexico of a large portion of her territory.

"It is morality," and therefore supporting the "sum of all villainies," slavery, and throwing

"sum of all villainies," slavery, and throwing over it the mantle of the government, and thus giving countenance to the injustice, the cruel-ty, the licentiousness, the blood and violence, and the whole train of the evils and guilt of slavery.

"It is giving every man his due;" and therefore countenances the robbing of the laborer

nis wages.
"It is doing unto others as we would have

others do unto us;" and therefore makes slaves "It advocates the banishment of falseho fraud and violence from the affairs of men and therefore by fraud procures the noming tion of a servile tool for its ruler, and advocate the annexation of Texas by falsehood, at the

hazard of war with a foreign territory institutions in the world.
"It is the perfection of reason and the law

of God;" and therefore sets the law of God at Theories and principles are worth nothing to us only as we are operated upon by them, and practically carry them out in our lives and ac tions. I freely admit that some of the mem bers of the Democratic party are right in the ory on the subject of human liberty,—but while such act with a party which holds to and practices upon principles completely and entirely subversive of their own, and go with that party in its measures for enslaving men, it would be an insult to reason and common sense to claim that their theories and princi-

and others, the difference between the demo this. The abolitionists are called fanatics be-cause they practically advocate such principles; the democrats are a very rational, elever set of the democrats are a very rational, clever set of fellows, because they only hold to them theo-retically, while they practically violate them. Rationality and cleverness in this instance, consists in acting the hypocrite.

The Americans are caricatured in Europe, by representing them as standing with their ceet upon the necks of slaves, while they at

Democrats might very properly be repre-ented, as driving the American slave, by nears of the lash and other similar appliances, to his unrequited toil, while they are "advocating" the banishment of falsehood, fraud and violence from the affairs of men."

The Hon, Wm. Allen, U. S. Senator fro Ohio, says—"Democracy is a sentiment not to be appalled, corrupted, or compromised. It knows no baseness—cowers to no danger—it oppresses no weakness. Fearless, generous and humane, it rebukes the arrogant, cherishes honor, and sympathises with the humble. It asks nothing but what it concedes. And concedes nothing but what it demands. Destructive only to describe in it the sale concerns. cedes nothing but what it demands. Destructive only to despotism, it is the sole conservative of liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, and equal obligations. It is the law of nature pervading the law of the land. The atupid, the selfish and the base in spirit, may denounce it as a vulgar thing; but in the history of our race, the democratic principle has developed and illustrated the highest moral and intellectual attributes of our nature. Yes, that is tual attributes of our nature. Yes, that is a noble, magnanimous, sublime sentiment, which expands our affections, enlarges the circle of

expands our affections, enlarges the circle of sympathies, and elevates the soul of man, until claiming an equality with best, he rejects, as unworthy of his dignity, any political immunities over the humblest of his fellows."

The Perrysburg (O.) News said, "that those that cannot sentimentally subscribe to the positions thus assumed and promulgated in regard to democracy, are not democrats."

The Ohio Statesman said, "Those are our sentiments exactly, Mr. News."
"Destructive only to Despetism, (Slavery,) it (democracy) is the sole conservator of Liberty, labor and property. It is the sentiment of freedom, of equal rights, and equal obligations. It is the law of nature pervading the law of the land,"

And to be a democrat, according to Mr. Alen, one must be distinguished by hatred of sla very, profound devotion to Liberty and the rights of labor and property—by reverence for the doctrine of equal rights and equal obligations—by hostility to all laws not pervaded by the law of nature, which is the law of entire freedom and equality among the different mem

pers of the human family.

Mr. Allen gives in his adhesion to the peculiar institution, and violates every principle of democracy according to his own definition of democracy according to his own definition of it. When he sustains a system of slavery in our country, which annihilates all right, and also endangers the liberties of all, by consenting that democratic principles, that is the "sentiments of freedom, equal rights, equal obligations," may properly be violated by outraging the weak, and those whom we despise. Jefferson asked, if the "liberties of a nation could be thought accurate when the country when the country when the country when the country we have the country which we want to be compared to the country when the country we have the country when the country when the country we have the country when the country was a country when the country we have the country when the country we have the country when the country we have the thought secure, when we have removed their only firm basis, that is a conviction in the minds of the people, that those liberties are the gifts of God, and cannot be violated but with his wrath." Certainly our liberties are only made safe, by recognizing the rights of all as acred. If man is man, then from sacred. If man is man, then from necessity he possesses the rights of man, nothing more, nothing less—and each must from the same imperious necessity, have the same natural rights.—
The American Declaration of Independence tates some of these rights to be a right to life oliberty, and to the pursuit of happiness. We declared, as a nation, that these rights were God given, heaven born, and inalienable. Our fathers gave to that Declaration all the solemnities of an oath, by appealing to high heaven to witness the rectitude of their intentions, when

witness the rectitude of their intentions, when they fixed their signatures to that instrument, and published it to the world.

The tenure by which we hold our rights, is then from God himself, and these coming with our existence, are a part of ourselves. And if we consent that the rights of one may be stricken down, that the liberties of one may be outraged, we agree that the tenure by which we hold our own rights, is not a good one. For if the right to liberty of one person is not good, is not sacred, if God did not give him a perfect right to his liberty, and as God is an impartial being, and as man is man, the rights of all must be in the same condition as those of this individual, and by assenting to such doctrines, (which are the doctrines of despots,) we give ap and scatter to the winds the great principle the sacredness of human rights. so, we agree to exercise our liberties, not as our own right, not because they come with our existence, and attach to us by virtue of our human ty, not because they are a part of ourselves, but as mere privileges granted by the strong arm, by those who have the physical power to confer them, and protect us in the exercise of them as gifts of government, as mere contin-gencies. We agree to exercise our liberties by mere sufferance. But if our liberties are mere mere sufferance. But if our liberties are mere gifts of government, then governments may rightfully withhold its gifts. By outraging the liberties of others because we have the physical power to enslave them, recognizing no rights as belonging to them, we throw ourselves open to aggression; for according to our own doctrines and practices, those who have the power may in the liberties of the power may ightfully proceed in the same way to enslave s. To illustrate this idea, suppose the citizens f a certain township held their lands by title leeds, received from the same person—their tiles all alike,—and it should be decided in law tles all alike,—and it should be decided in law that the title deed of one of their number was not a good one, and then, though this individ-ual might and did remain upon the soil to which he had no right nor title, it would be only as a privilege which might be withheld at any time, he would remain there by mere sufrence; the title deeds of all being alike, they would all be in the same situation; and if they emained upon the soil by mere sufferance, hav ing no rights, no ownership in the soil, they would be subject at all times to be driven off of their lands, and dispossessed of their homes.
If man is shorn of and bereft of the rights of nan, he is dehumanised and shorn of all the moral grandenr and dignity of a morally res-

ponsible being.

If my premises be *true*, and my deductions legitimate, I have fairly proved that the liberties of the nation—of our race—are not secure when we have invalidated the great charter, by which we come possessed of them, when we have destroyed the tenure by which we hold hem, and that the democrats, whatever they may be in theory, when they assent to the slave system, and practically uphold it, strike a death blow at the great principle of the sacred man rights, and endanger the liberties of all

nankind. Our own bitter experience has answered the question asked by Jefferson, and among the consequences resulting to the Americans by permitting slavery in their midst and thus agreeing that man may be enslaved, may be entioned the fearful fact that despotism enhroned itself in the hearts of the people, and that too at a time when the smoke had but rolled away, and the roar of the cannon had scarcely ceased to be heard which announced our victory over those who contend ed that the principles promulgated in the Dec-laration of Independence were untrue.

When the soil was yet wet with the blood of those who vindicated the principles of that Declaration at the expense of so much life and treasure, while the brothers were yet living of hose who, ever ready to sacrific upon the altars of liberty, strewed their lives upon the altars of liberty, strewed their bones in every State from Maine to Georgia to bleach upon the hilltops and moulder in the vallies as monuments to attest their stern devotion to those great principles, despotism had obtained so strong a hold upon the feelings of Americans, that even they would mutter through their elenched teeth or belch forth that enornous slander upon humanity and the memories mous stander upon humanty and the memories of the patriots of the Revolution that the prin-ciples of the Declaration of Independence were a mere rhetorical flourish, and would assert that men were fanatics who still laid claim to the enumerated rights contained in that Dec-laration as belonging to humanity, or uttered entiments adverse to the claims of slavery, and the lips-pseudo democrats may still be seen curling up in expressions of ineffable contempt for those who avow themselves the practical curling up in expressions of inentable contempt for those who avow themselves the practical friends and advocates of democratic principles. Despotism became the ruling influence, and in obedience to its behests the right of free speech was stricken down, the press was fettered, not by governmental authority, but by a public opinion, created and controlled by slave-holders, exemplified by mob violence. Fierce storms of anarchy burst wildly upon us, laws, as well as the eternal principles of justice, were tram-pled under foot, grim persecution stalked abroad at mid-day, and howled upon the track of him who dared to be just, who dared to be free. Freedom's heart grew heavy, patriots trembled, philanthropists mourned for their country. It was proclaimed in Europe by the nemies of freedom, that the American experi-nent had failed—that man was not capable of elf-government. A distinguished foreigner, sooking at the map of the world pointed to America, and exclaimed in reference to her pro-fessions—"There lies the Gascony of nations." Reader, I would ask you the question, what is there of liberty left worth naming, when the right of free speech is stricken down, when the press is fettered, when men dare not clothe their thoughts with words, and assert their God iven rights, in opposition to the claims of des

I value not the liberty which is left to me under such circumstances. When men dare not, or cannot protest against despotism, or be-ing made the subjects of it, they are prepared for subjugation.

COMMENT ON TEXAS ANNEXATION.-The Sag COMMENT ON TEXAS ANNEXATION.—The Sag Harbor Corrector says, in relation to a report that at one time the United States might have bought Texas for ten millions of dollars, that it reminds one of the following dialogue from the Five Points: "Says Patrick to O'Donald, 'ye know that spalpeen axed me tendollars for that coat, do ye not?' well I've got a better bargain de ye see—I got it for nothing! 'How so?' says O'Donald. 'Why, by the powers, I stole it!'

A Second Term .- The Nashville Union denies positively that President Polk has any idea of running for a second term. Perhaps his burning leve of country may overcome his stubborn reluctance to continue in public life. What won't men do for their beloved country -especially such a country as ours?

Last week, in announcing the time of chang ing the terms of our paper, we wrote the fourth of June next. It ought to have been, the First of May next.

After the First day of next May, w shall receive no more one dollar subscribers. Persons who subscribe after that date will be charged two dollars a year,

Persons whose subscriptions expire ter that date, will have the paper continued to them at two dollars a year. If they do not wish it at that rate, they will please return it. Persons subscribing before that date, must of course be entitled to a volume for one

Every Post Master, or other person sending us six new subscribers, shall be enti tled to a copy for one year, gratis. Three copies will be sent to one ADDRES

for five dollars in advance. Ten copies to ONE ADDRESS for fifteen do

lars in advance.

On the First of May, the paper will b ENLARGED TO MAMMOTH SIZE, and such other im provements will be made as shall reconcile ou subscribers to the change, should they feel dispo sed to complain. But they will hardly do this, when they remember that it will even then be among the very cheapest papers in the country.

A word now to our friends. The one dollar plan, we designed expressly as a means of wide no hope could be entertained of making money by the operation, and that there was positive danger of loss. Nothing but the amount of arrears due us, encouraged us to undertake the experiment. We have made it-so far as the wide spread of anti-slavery truth was an object, that object has been gained-but, our ar rears have been largely consumed in the opera tion: the experiment begins seriously to em barrass us, and we terminate it simply because we must do so, or break down.

Now, as the Pioneer Paper of the West, the Philanthropist, we think, has too many friends to permit us to rush upon the latter alternative. Once more, then, we throw ourselves upon the friendship of our patrons, and ask them not only to continue their subscriptions, but to induce others to become subscribers. We do not like to be urgent, but there is no impropriety in frankly avowing, that the operations of the last year have embarrassed us so much, that were it not for the confidence we repose in the zeal of our subscribers, we should feel, not ex actly blue, but approximating thereto.

Now, please read our terms, and ther act as the occasion may seem to demand.

"Facts for the People." The "Facts for the People," as well as th Vouth's Visiter will hereafter be mailed about the first of every month. Subscribers may look out for them accordingly.

The "Facts for the People" for February con tained our articles on the "Duty of Delivering up Fugitives from Justice."

The contents of the March number were follows: "Florida"-an exposition of the conduct of Congress, in admitting that territory as a State: "Texas not Annexed," &c .- in which are shown the relative positions of the Whig, Democratic and Liberty parties; "Debate in the Senate on the admission of Florida and Iowa"-the report of which should be in the hands of every Liberty man.

The April number will contain, "Important Facts"-an article by Judge Jay, showing the American office. vast political power of slavery; and as many of the series of articles now in process of publication in our paper, entitled, "Democracy-True Democracy," as can be got in. The rest of them will be embodied in the May numbe of the "Facts." These articles are very valuable. Better be quick and subscribe for this little concern. Price, 121 cents a year.

THE CINCINNATI HERALD, in view of the inin Kentucky, says;

"While such is the state of things in Kentucky, it becomes the duty of good citizens in oth Ohio and its sister State to deprecate an unfriendly tone on the part of the press in either State in speaking of the citizens of the other. Much more ought all causes of unpleas ant collision to be assiduously avoided, so far as may be possible. We earnestly hope that no citizen of Ohio may subject himself to pun-ishment under the laws of Kentucky," &c.

If this goes to make the citizens of Ohio "mealy mouthed" towards the slaveholding cit izens of Kentucky, we dislike it. The slave holders very well know that in the language of abolitionists, there is unfriendly feeling onl to their wickedness. We cannot gain their re spects by complimentary expressions or a studied avoidance of that indignant tone which they know true humanity must prompt. We too, hope that no citizen of Ohio will subject nimself to the clutches of slaveholding law, bu we pray that thousands may render themselved liable to the penalty of such law. Nothing does more to bring on the discussion, or to bring it to a favorable result, than what they can "slave stealing." Success to it.—Boston Chron

The foregoing has been copied into severa Liberty papers; for what reason it is difficult to understand. The comments of the Chronicle are uncalled for, and will do no good. Our long service in the anti-slavery cause, at post not very easily to be maintained, and our uniform tone on the subject of slavery, for the last nine years, might have shielded us from the insinuation of being disposed to be "mealy mouthed," or to persuade others to be so, towards slaveholders. While five-sixths of the people of Kentucky are non-slaveholders, and many of the slaveholders there are moving against slavery, we must be pardoned if we cannot be lavish of the epithets, "pirates" and "scoundrels," and if we really think assiduous efforts to commu nicate by every practicable mode information to our neighbors, are preferable to arrogant anath emas, or even "slave-stealing," as the Chronicle has it. Every man has his own way of acting; we see no reason to change the way we have been pursuing for the last nine years, which has carried us safely through a little mobbing, and given us a lodgment in Kentucky, which no other anti-slavery paper has.

Of one thing we are certain:-if the reiteration of facts and arguments, and reasonable remonstrance, and the calm. but potent force of legitimate political action, will not suffice with slaveholders, abuse and epithet-mongering will not mend the matter. Because some men will continue in the bonds of iniquity, it is no reason why we should steep ourselves in the gall of bitterness. The good man cannot be reached by damning denunciation-the bad man will either be maddened or amused by it, and always hardened. God's voice is sussive-and, if he thunders, it is because he can blast. Mortal thunder is but breath, wasted. The brave man is known more in act than word. Terrible anathemas by a Massachusetts man or New Yorker against slavery in Kentucky, do not establish the claims of the anathematiser to su-

perior principle, or the martyr spirit. True philanthropy may be stern, but it is kind, and never fierce or bitter. Ohio anti-slavery men, without having dealt much in fire and brimstone, have never shown the slightest disposition to compromise their principles, or the rights of their State for the convenience of slavery, as the whole history of their movements, especially in Cincinnati, will attest.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT .- The Madison (Ia.) Banner, of Wednesday, has the following:
A shocking accident occurred yesterday morning about 16 miles below this place, on board the steamer Josephine, on her way up. Owing to some defect, an explosion took place, and a to some defect, an explosion took place, and a part of ehe engine was driven with tremendous force through the cabin deck into one of the state rooms, passing thence through the hurricane deck and disappearing in the river. A gentleman, (Mr. Ellis,) through whose apartment the steam and a portion of the machinery passed, was dreadfully scalded—both arms, from the about the beauties bedoe trees completely flaved the shoulder blades, were completely flayed— the feet in the same condition, and the face and

neck also extensively injured.

N. B.—Just as our paper is going to press learn that Mr. Ellis has breathed his last.

Who Answers, Aye? The Tippecanoe Journal Ia., says, "if the Whig party expect to accomplish any thing rmanently beneficial to the country, it must take higher ground. It must plant itself upon the broad, yet elevated platform of the Declaration of Independence."

"Let all true men, then, declare for THE RIGHT! Let them devote themselves to the cause of hu-man liberty, and to the annihilation of every ly diffusing a knowledge of our principles. We species of oppression, whether mental or physical, in the LAND OF WASHINGTON. This should be our aim, and for this we should be willing to labor. Are we, as a party, prepared to take this stand? Who answers—Ave?" Echo. Who answers, No? The Party.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?-Lard, if it is called lard, sells for six cents a pound in this market; but if it is called butter, three times that sum.

Columbus and Xenia Rail Road .- The Ohio Statesman announces that the stock of this Road has been taken to a sufficient extent to warrant the commencement of operations.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, April 11. Awful Conflagration -- Most Dreadful Calamity-Pittsburgh in Ruins!! Calamity—Pittsburgh in Ruins!!

At 6 o'clock, P. M., Thursday evening, we sit down to our desk with a sad heart, to record the most fearful calamity which ever befel any city the size of Pittsburgh: While we now write, an awful fire is raging, consuming the fairest portion of our city, and no human being can tell where it will stay its ravages. It has now been burning for six hours, and confusion reigns extreme, and it cannot be expected we shall give any thing like a particular statement of a calamity so extensive and involving such fearful ruins. What general particulars we can give we lay before our readers.

The fire broke out about twelve o'clock M., to-day, in an old frame shed on the east side of Ferry street, used, we believe, for a smoke house, immediately surrounded on two sides with old frame buildings. The weather was extremely dry, and wind high, almost a gale; blowing from the west.

west.

The houses adjoining, on Second street, caught fire immediately. The engines at this time began to play, and had there been a sufficiency of water, would have subdued the fire. But from want of water, and high wind, the fire extended across second street to the Globe Cotton Factory, which, together with a dwelling adjoining, was consumed. The 3d Presbyterian church was on fire, but was aved with great exertion.

The fire, also, about the same time, extended

across Ferry street, to the west side, where it consumed some 6 or 8 dwellings, when it was stopped in that direction, the wind being favor-

But it was east of Ferry street where the fire But it was east of Ferry street where the fire raged with most fury. It immediately extended towards Market street, sweeping every house on both sides of Second street, and the whole square bounded by Market, Ferry, Second and Front streets, except one building, the warehouse of the Cotton Factory. In the square bounded by Market, Ferry, Second and Third street, every building was destroyed except the 3rd Church, and Johnston & Stockton's printing office, and the American office.

and Water streets, was saved, with but little inju-The fire crossed Market at Front street, and the began to rage with awful fury. This was about wo o'clock, P M, and the wind had increased to a perfect gale. The fire absolutely appeared to dance from roof to roof, and in an incredible short space of time the three immense squares, composed mostly of warehouses, bounded by Market and Wood, and extending from Third to the river, were a sea

and extending from Third to the river, were a sea of flame.

The heat by this time was tremendous, and the wind blowing a gale. Wood street formed no barrier at all. The flames went hissing across as if eager for their prey. They also crossed Third street below the new Post Office, and went rushing up Wood street across Fourth—and Wood street was a sea of fire from the river to Diamond alley!

But this was not all; the fire had become ungovernable. The arm of man was impotent. Even the goods removed to streets for safety, were seized upon and destroyed. On, on, marched the raging element. A sea of flame rolls on from Wood street to Smithfield. The Monongahela House, that noblest of modern hotels, is surrounded with flames, it takes fire! Still the ruin rolls on—crossing Smithfield street, and Grant street, sweeping Scotch Hill entirely. Even the Canal does not stop it, the Gas Works takes fire, and directly all Kensington is in flames, and the fire rolls on, and is only stopped in that direction, about one mile from where it commenced, from the want of foot to feed its voracious maw.

from where it commenced, from the want of hop to feed its voracious maw.

In the meantime, the Monongahela Bridge has taken fire, and is entirely consumed. The Pittsburgh Bank, supposed to be fire proof, extending from Third to Fourth streets, is in flames. The Mayor's Office is also on fire, and the new Post

Mayor's Office is also on fire, and the new Post Office is in great danger.

Let any one who is acquainted with Pittsburgh survey this scene, and look over the extent of ground covered by this vast conflagration. So rapid did this fire progress, that at one time, between four and five o'clock, in the afternoon, the fire was raging with undiminished fury, over a space extending, beginning at Market street, corner of Third, down Market street to the river, up the river to the upper end of Kensington or Pipetown, opposite to Birmingham, down from Kensington to Fourth street, down Fourth street to Smithfield, up Smithfield to Diamond Alley, down Diamond Alley, down Wood, across Wood, extendirg in a diagonical direction towands the Bank, up Fourth street to the Mayor's Office, and across to Third street, the place of beginning.

lace of beginning.
In all this vast space, the very heart of the city, neluding most of the warehouses of our manufac-urers and our principal wholesale Grocers and commission merchants, there is not one house tandingthat we know of.

Standingthat we know of.

Twenty squares are entirely destroyed, and several parts of squares, besides all of Pipetown, and all the buildings around Bakewell's Glass Works, which were also consumed.

The loss of property must be immense. We shall not attempt to compute it. The fire spread so rapidly it was impossible to save property. The Front street Merchants, whose immense Warehouses were full of Goods, Groceries, and Pittshurgh manufactures, removed their goods. Pittsburgh manufactures, removed their goods to the wharf, which they covered over its whole extent, down to the water's edge, but there they extent, down to the water's edge, but there they caught fire, and the most of them were consumed.

Among the public buildings destroyed, are the Pittsburgh Bank, the Monongahela House, the Merchant's Hotel, the Mayor's office, known s Philo Hall, and all our Pittsburgh insurance

The Chronicle and Age offices were removed The Chronicle lost its presses. The Presbyte-rian Advocate and Protestant Unionist offices

are both destroyed.

But it is impossible for us to attempt to give the particulars of this dreadful calamity. Pittsburgh has received a dreadful blow, but we trust she will again rise from her ashes. At this time, 7 o'clock, the fire is not extend-

ing, but is yet raging with awful sublimity in the burnt district. Hundreds and hundreds of families are houseless and homeless, and their goods fill the streets. To add to the distress, the Gas Works were destroyed, and the Gas Works were destroyed, and our city will be involved in darkness as soon as the

Millions of dollars will not repair the loss ex-perienced. For extent of loss, and wide spread desolation, no fire in this country ever equalled is thought, could not have escaped from the cabin. it. To-morrow we shall be able to give more Several on board our boat have nothing but their

nany more would have been obtained, had I not been constantly engaged in Court for the last two weeks. It is to be hoped that the Conven-tion will be very large and interesting."

et we have no signers from Kentucky, though e have reason to expect delegates from that eriminals. A more diabolical mode of punish State. It is hoped that those who concur in ment could scarcely be invented. the expediency of calling the Convention, the object of which is identical with that avowed by Cassius M. Clay to be his own, viz: the extinction by fair, and honorable and constitutional neans, of slavery in the State, and its reduction to its constitutional limits in the Union. will send in their names without delay.

St. Louis Election. Pratte, Whig,....

Common Council stands: Natives 7, Demo crats 7. Whice 3.

Vote in New York, 1843. 14,325 8,549 14,291 1844. 20,528 24,510 5,297 Connecticut Election,

Returns have been received from all the towns except 18. The majority for Roger S. Baldwin, the whig candidate for Governor, is about 1500 over all other persons, and his plurality over Mr. Toucey, (loco,) is from 3,000 to 3,500. In the Legislature there will be a large whig ma-jority—11 or 12 in the Senate, and about 30 in the House of Representatives.

Racine.-The enterprising citizens of Racin Visconsin, since John Tyler pocketed the Wes ern Harbor bill, have been prosecuting with nergy, the work of building a harbor for themlves. Success to them.

Oregon .- A company of emigrants from Iowa nd Illinois was about starting from Bloming. ton, for Oregon, on the 7th inst. The people will settle the Oregon question, before Congress has done talking about it.

Flood on the Niagara River .- There has be terrible flood on the Niagara River, owing to ts being blocked up by ice. A letter dated Buffalo, April 3d, says every thing on the wharves at Queenstown and Lewiston, has been swept off, with the contents of the store-houses. At Youngstown, it swept off every house near the wharves. Damage, in all, not far from \$100,000.

Death of Dr. Milnor .- The Rev. Dr. Milnor died last Tuesday night, at his reidence, in New-York, after an illness of five minutes, in the 71st year of his age.

Fires in the Woods .- The fires which for sev eral days last week were desolating the pine dozen. woods in New Jersey, were arrested by rain on BUT Sunday. The damage sustained is immense in the destruction of thousands of acres of fine timber which a quarter of a century will not

Steamboat Lost.

The steamboat Swallow, on her downward passage from Albany to New York city, ran on an island called Rock Island, opposite Hudson, and broke in two by her forward gangway and re about 100 lives lost. The night was ex-remely dark and snowing at the time, it was are about 100 lives lost. impossible for the pilot to see where he was; as on as the boat struck the rock she filled with

The following letter contains full particulars of nis fearful accident: STEAMER ROCHESTER, Tuesday, 3 A. M.

MY DEAR FRIEND,—You may value a few lines om me, an eye-witness, descriptive of the terrible ccident which befel the Swallow last evening. At about 8 o'clock, when going at a rapid rate, the boat struck on a small rock island abreast the town of Athens and the city of Hudson. I was sitting in the upper saloon in conversation. At the first severe shock the passengers rushed below, but fears were calmed for a moment by the output that we had only content with a rafi ry that we had only come in contact with a rafi cry that we had only come in contact with a raft. But our ears were speedily assailed by the appalling sounds of the rending of timbers, and the evident destruction of the boat; while the stern settled with frightful rapidity. Those who had "turned in," in the after cabin, had barely time to leap from their berths, before the water was upon them. You can imagine the horrors of the scene at this moment when more than three hundred souls were thus exposed in the midst of falling snow and almost uiter darkness. As the water reached and almost utter darkness. As the water reached the boiler fires, a sheet of mingled steam, smoke and flame poured into the boat, illuminating the ghastly countenances with a sudden glare of vivid light, and completing the consternation. The conviction that the curse of fire was to be add to our other immunent perils, curbed the resolution of the stoutest hearts. But the rapid sinking of

again.
In less than five minutes, by the blessing of God, the stern rested on the bottom, the water being above the windows of the aft saloon stateing above the windows of the art salbon state-rooms. Several females were drawn out of state-rooms by dashing in the windows; two almost ex-hausted—one very aged, and now lying on board this boat in a precarious situation—were taken from the Ladies' Cabin, by cutting through the from the Ladies' Cabin, by cutting through the floor. They had sustained themselves on settees, with only a few inches of breathing room for their faces. The bow had been forced high and dry upon the rock, and the boat, split open amidships, was left rising almost perpendicularly upward, covered with anxious beings clinging to the bulwarks. The remainder of the passengers were sadly grouped on the forward upper deck, many bewailing the absence of dear companions, and actuated by the most dreadful apprehensions for their fate.

By this time the alarm had been throughly communicated to the shore on either side. The bells

By this time the alarm had been throughly communicated to the shore on either side. The bells of the churches began to ring, and the river was soon covered with torches, waving in the fleet of boats that put off to our assistance, while the steamboat Rochester, which had found it difficult to get to us, and, the steamboat Express, which had now come up, were gradually approaching along side. The sound of the bells pealing on the air, the shouts of those in the boats, the light of the waving torches and the wailing grief of many on the wreck constituted features of a most impressive scene.

on the wreck constituted features of a most impressive scene.

In the course of an hour all were taken off who remained, in the Rechester, the past seemed like a terrible dream. I am appreaching the city. It can scarcely be but that several are lost. Many leaped immediately overboard in that frenzy of mind which precluded the power of self-preservation in the water. The doors of most of the state-rooms were s

The doors of most of the state-rooms were so sprung at once, as to be immovable, and examination will probably discover the dead within some of them. I can scarcely hope otherwise.

The boat is a complete wreck. It was a mournful sight as we cast off from her side. The Captain behaved nobly—calming fears, and making his voice heard everywhere in advice, with the most thorough judgment and self-possession. The baggage is almost all deep under water, and will be recovered only in a damaged state.

Our hearty thanks are due to the Rochester and Express for their prompt assistance and untiring assiduity to save everything that hand could be laid on.

agony, as they describe it, which came to their ears from the sinking boat, was of a character never to be forgotten. Yours, truly, HENRY F. HARRINGTON, N. B.—Morning.—The apprehensions of luss of life which I have expressed above, are fully real-ised. Several females were seen to be washed off

by the water as it rose above the guards, and all, i

The Great Convention.

Names to be affixed to the call for this Convention come in fast. A friend in Sandusky county writes:

"I return the call with sundry names, and many more would have been obtained, had I not would be a sundry to the convention of the call with sundry names, and many more would have been obtained, had I not would be a sundry to take the convention of the convention.

St. Louis, Tuesdby y eneming:—Returns all in.

Patte's majority over Camden, 155; Ketchum objected recorded by convention over Camden, 155; Ketchum objected r

WEEKLV HERALD AND PHILANTHROPIST.

two weeks. It is to be hoped that the Convention will be very large and interesting."

Another friend in Western Virginia transmits several names and writes:

"We would be glad to see a large delegation from the slave Statesat this Convention, as they are the most deeply interested in the matter. This they are beginning to see. Although some of our preachers make strong opposition to emancipation, and do the cause great injury, yet the friends of universal liberty are increasing in this part of the Old Dominion."

The call will be issued in a few days As yet we have no signers from Kentucky, though yet we have no signers from Kentucky there were the content of the Content of the Content of Times says, "the mode of punishment quite recently introduced into the Content of the centry introduced into the centry introduced into

Rather Biting .- The French officer who gave the following toast recently at Washington, was quite savage upon "de grand leetle republique," unintentionally.
"Gentilhommes! I shall give you one senti-

ment. It ish dis: Amerique! de grand leetle republique vat ish jist begin for to devil-up itself."

Ven I lays myshelf town in my lonely ped room. Und dries for to sleep very soundt,
De treams, ch, how into mine het dey vil come,
Till I wish I vash undher de grountd.
Sometimes, ven I eats von pig supper. I treams
Und out in my shleep, like the tivel, I schreames,
Und kicks off de ped-cloathes und kroans i.
Den dere, ash I lays, mit de ped-cloathes ail off,
I kits myself all over froze;
In de morning I wakes mit de het, ache und koof.

Thursday evening, 10th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Lampson P. Sherman to Miss M. HELL, all of this city.

Suddenly, of Apoplexy, on the 12th inst., John Whit-ker, aged 52 years, formerly of Bradford, Yorkshire England, but for several years a resident of this city. At 1 o'clock on Thursday morning, at his residence in Washington city, after an illness of three weeks dura tion, in the 59th year of his age, Thomas Sewall, M. D.

COMMERCIAL. Weekly Statement of the Cincinnati Market. APRIL 16, 1845.

REMARKS.-There is less activity in Groceries that ve have noticed for several weeks, but operations in olerable navigable order. The weather is warm, and omises rain, which is greatly needed. ASHES.—We quote the receiving and selling price of Pots at 3@34c P h. Sales of Pearls at 4@44c. Good

ipply.

BARKS.—Last sale of Chesnut Oak heard of at \$6:50 p cord.

BEANS—Continue in fair demand at prices ranging from \$1:121 to 1:371 p bushel, with very little distinct ion as regards sizes.

BEESWAX.—We notice a slight decline in this arti

cle, and consequently change our figures a little. Good yellow commands now 24@25c P ib. BROOMS.—The market is inundated with poor qual ities, and for such grades there is no demand. There is ome inquiry for a good article. We quote common to medium at \$1:00 @ 1:50, and Shakers at 2:00@2:25 &

BUTTER.—The receipts continue light. Good roll commands 13@14c P h from wagon by quantity, and 18 @ 20 retail in market. Fresh pound lumps sell in market at 25@30c. CHEESE.-The receipts have been larger this week

than for several previous weeks. Sales lively in lots of 25 to 50 boxes, at 64@64c. For pick of choice lots, we uote 7c. Good cask 5@51c. COOPERAGE.—The regular rates of City Cooperage are about as follows, lots being bought occasionally be

rels 371@ 50c; Flour Barrels 20@25c; and Lard Kegs COTTON AND COTTON VARNS.—We advance former we quote at 5@61c for Tennessee and Alabam the latter at 15@16c for large and small parcels. The

DRUGS, OILS AND DVE STUFFS .- Sales Cam wood in barrels 51@6c; cut Logwood 21c; Turkey Opi inseed Oil at 75c to go out of the market, now held a 7c. with a small stock. Sperm Oil 112c in brls. EGGS-Have advanced a little, and retail in mari 7@8c p dozen. The packers pay 6@7c. FEATHERS-Are dull of sale, and would not com

nand more than 24c from wagons for prime. Inferio FISH-Dry Cod 31 @ 4c p h; Baltimore Shad \$10 @10:50 p brl; Salmon 16@17:50; Mackerel No 1 at \$14 @15, No 2 at 13:00@13:50, No 3 9:00 @10; Herrings 65

FLOUR.-Small sales from store yesterday at \$3:70 @3.75. Sales of White Wheat Plour from wagon at 3.75. At Canal 940 and 170 bris mixed brands sold a 3.70 clear, and about 250 brls at 3:70 inspected. FREIGHTS-Have advanced. We quote current ates as follows:

Pork, p bbl . Flour " . Pound Freight Pittssurage—
Pound Freight 10@19:
Bulk Meat, \$\Phi\$ 100 lbs. @12 re well sustained. We quote for Peaches \$1:371 out

article sells at 80@100c P bushel, and good at \$1:25@ 1:50. Lemons are firm at 2:50 P box. GRAIN.—The price of Wheat continue steady at 75c.
phushel of 60 lbs, and the demost large. Sales of Corn
a market at 30 @ 33c p bushel, who sale and retail. pbushel of 60 lbs, and the demand arcs. Sales of Corn in market at 30 @ 33c p bushel, with sale and retail. For large quantities the Distillers are offering 30c. Sales of Oats in store at 23 @ 24c; from River at 29@24c;

ev 87@95c. GROCERIES.—The news from both South and East seeps N O Sugar firm at the late advance. For the deslatter being a common asking rate for a prime article, We notice sales of an inferior description at 54c, and of fair at 6c. N O Molasses 33@35c. Regular sales of Rio Coffee at 72@8c. For strictly prime in small lots 810

s asked. Rice 41@41c P h.

HAY.—Baled sells in market from wagons at 40c 00 lbs; and loose \$7:50@8:00 \$ ton." lalted 7 @ 8c. Wet salted 41@51c, Spanish 10 @ 111 HOPS.-Small sples of Western, 1844, at 18 @ 250

INSURANCE.—Rates are without change, We quote On cargo to N Orleans by 1st class boats.... By Flat Boats on property in tight casks. 

ary rates to and from these places, viz: 

ers being low, we shall have to advance a shade on or

@28 p ton. LUMBER.—A sale from river 200,000 ft boards; pine at \$7@14 for common and clear; 60,000 ft do \$7.50@ \$16 cash; 350,000 ft do \$8@\$16, part on time; 500,000

ty at \$2. NAILS.—The following are the regular rates of approved quality, viz: 10d 4@41c \$ \$5,8d 41@41,6d 47 @5, 5d 5@51, 4d 51@51, 3d 61@7. OILS .- Sales of Brown Oil at \$20; 50 baskets Sallad Oil at \$42; Palm dull at 8c; Whale 60c; Linseed Oil

Oil has dvanced with the rise in Lard, and we now quote 60 (265c per gallon wholesale. A sale to-day of 100 bris Linseed at 75c. PROVISIONS.—The transactions are of considerable

xtent again. d 11:75; 150 brls ditto at 12:50, on time; 13 casks Bacon Sides at 5‡c, \$1 extra for casks; 10 hhds Hams at 7‡c r common and 81c for Sugar-cured; 29,000 lbs rough 00,000 lbs Hams, Sides and Shoulders at 7.6 and 5c lso, 250 kegs No 1 Lard at 8c. lso, 250 kegs No 1 Lard at 8c. Wednesday: 15,000 lbs Bacon Sides 6c \$\psi\$ lb; 75,000 lbs

do at same, and \$1:25 for casks and packing; 100 Sugar it is well founded.

Hams at \$4c bagged; 720 kegs No 1 hard (terms agreed upon Saturday but sale consummated to-day) at 7ac ash, and 2,000 kegs very superior a 8c.

R. M. Bartlet S. E. Corner of M. ash, and 2,000 kegs very superior a Sc.

S. E. Corner of Main and Fourth streets, Cincinnati
O., is devoted exclusively to the instruction of Gentle \$10, and 54 bris ordinary Prime at 9:75; 45,000 lbs Bacon Sides at 6 c P B, in bulk; 15,000 lbs Shoulders at Keeping Double Entry Books, &c. &c., upon Scientific c; 1,000 pieces Sugar Hams, canvassed, at 81c, casks Business. extra; 6,000 pcs do at 9c; 70,000 lbs slop-fed Bacon, now Notice.—This institution is so conducted as to ena about going into smoke, at 3½, 6½G7½c, on delivery ble Gentlemen to commence those studies at any time, from smoke: 10,000 hs large common Hams, 6½c; 700 and that, too, without any inconvenience, either to themselves or any one etse, I Falthough a regular 20,000 lbs Shoulders and Hams from wagon at 5(26]. SALT.—Kanawha has advanced, and is now held at 23c p bushel at the River. We heard of sales on Tues lay of 1000 brls from one house at this rate. SALERATUS.-Western, from store, 4c by cask

ome is held at 44 c. SEEDS.—We have no new feature to notice in the SEEDS.—We have no new leature to notice in the gleed market. Clover continues unusually dull for the geason and stocks remain heavy. Small sales out of pitore at \$3:50. Timothy continues to command full prices and is somewhat scarce. The demand is altogether for sowing. Prime clean is held at \$2:25. Th TALLOW-In the rough commands 4c, and tried 6@

Bic P M. TOBACCO.-We quote Kentucky 12s at 7@9c, and Missouri 12s 10@12c P h. Sixes we quote from 3 to 5c

Fifty Anti-Slavery Conventions,-The

repared to announce the following:

1. Troy, Miami Co., Thursday, Friday, May 22d, 23d.

2. Bloomingburg, Fayette Co., Tuesday and Wednes-2. Bloomingburg, Fayette Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, May 27th and 28th.
3. Rocky Spring, Highland Co., Friday and Saturday, May 30th and 31st.
4. Cherry Fork, Adams Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 3d and 4th.
5. Georgetown, Brown Co., Friday and Saturday, June 6th and 7th.
6. Twenty Mile Stand, Warren Co., Monday and

27th and 28th.

12. New Lisbon, Columbiana Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, July 1st and 2nd.

13. Warren, Trumbull Co., Friday and Saturday, July

4th and 5th.

14. Austinburgh, Ashtabula Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, July 8th and 9th.

15. Conneaut, Ashtabula Co., Friday and Saturday, July 11th and 12th.

The Committee urge it upon the Ohio Abolitionists toward inmediately their contributions to Thomas orward immediately their contributions to Thomas leaton, Treasurer, to pay the actual traveling expenses of Speakers who may be invited. This should always e done, allet there be a ready response to this call, and ood Speakers will be procured for the Conventions, ome of the Lecturing Agents of the Society will also a in attendance.

Sabbath Day Convention.—At the Sabbath Day Convention held at Columbus, in January, 1844, a Committee was appointed to correspond with the Friends of the Sabbath in this State and elsewhere, and if thought advisable, recommend the holding of another Convention at some suitable time and place. On consideration it was not thought best to hold any Convention during the political excitement that prevailed so generally last year, but that excitement their over, and the friends of the Sabbath, especially the Clergymen of the different denominations in Springfield, Clark County, uniting in opinion that another Sabbath Convention, held in that place, would be likely to result in good, the undersigned, members of the Committee, do recommend that such Convention be held at Soringfield on WENINSSNAY the 26th day of Artistics. pringfield, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of Aj aext, being the day fixed upon as most suitable he Clergymen of that place. Newspapers friendly to this object are respectfully

Newspapers friendly to this object are respectfully ired to give this notice an insertion. Jan. 8th, 1845

JAMES HOGE, Columbus.

DANIEL ELDRIDGE, do.,
JOHN MILEY, do.
P. B. WILCOX
dó.
C. G. SWAIN, Dayton.
NATH. SAWYLER, Cinciun
WILLIAN NEFF, do.
Jan 25 HENRY MILLER, do.

ANOTHER ASTONISHING CURE!

Wistar's Balsum of Wild Cherry, ALWAYS TRIUMPHANT! CURE FOLLOWS CURE!! In its Onward Victorious Career! Д Д Д Д Д Д Д Д DAYTON, Feb. 11th, 1845.

DAYTON, Feb. 11th, 1845.

MR. J. W. WHITMORE:

Dear Sir:—As you are the regular authorized agent in Dayton, for the sale of "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," I take this method of making a statement of facts to you (which I hope may be published to the world) in reference to an almost miraculous crerk, wrought in my case by means of the above invaluable.

wrought in my case by means of the above invaluable Balban.

Language fails to describe the salutary effects it produced, and the great benefit I derived from its use.

The citizens of Dayton and vicinity, well recollect that on the 8th of August last, I received serious injury from the explosion of a cannon. A portion of its contents entered my right side and breast; and in all probability, some fragments or splinters of the raminod passed through the "plura," and pierced the Lungs.

After the lapse of about six weeks, I was attacked with a distressing cough and violent pain in my right side. Some ten days after this, when in a paroxysm of Coughing, suddenly an ulcer broke, and a large quantity of very offensive matter, mixed with blood, was discharged; most of which found passage through the opening of the wound. From this opening there frequently passed a quantity of air, supposed to issue from

of very offensive matter, mixed with blood, was discharged: most of which found passage through the opening of the wound. From this opening there frequently passed a quantity of air, supposed to issue from the lungs. During all this time my sufferings were almost intolerable.

My physicians, meanwhile, paid the strictest attention to me, and did all in their power for my recovery. But with all their skill, they could not reach the seat of distress, after the Lungs had become affected. I was visited during this time by at least twenty Physicians, It was now reduced to a certainty, that inflammation of the lungs was rapidly taking place; and that this would terminate my life in a very short time, was in the highest degree probable.

At this critical stage, a messenger was despatched to Cincinnati, and a celebrated Physician of that place was consulted. When he was made acquainted with my situation, he remarked that nothing could be done by medical sid, if the constitution itself was not sufficient to throw off the disease.

My friends now despaired of my recovery, and I had no earthly ground of hope to survive many days. For tunately at this juncture I saw one of Dr. Wistar's pamphlets, entitled "Family Medical Guide," or "Treatise on Consumption of the Lungs." As I had often heard of dying mai "catching at straws," I felt like doing so mysaif, By the consent of my Physiciana, I sent to you or a boule of the medicine described, viz: "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," which relieved me almost immediately. After I had used some five or six bottles, I to far recovered as to be up and about. My cough eased, and my lungs were restored to a healthy state—il from the healing and balmy influence, and powerful tellinal virtues of Wistar's Balsamo. The confident that my like in the confident that

which in the wirtees of Wister's Balsam.
Were it not for the external injury! received in the shoulder and arm by the explosion, I feel confident that I might have been working at my trade, (which is blacksmithing,) but this has prevented.
By exposure, I have since taken several severe colds; and my only remedy has been "the Halsam," And I now most cordially recommend the genuine Wister's Balsam to all who are afflicted with Colds, Coughs, or Lung Complaints. I consider it an invaluable medicine—a real pleasing to the world. Any mercan desiring further Monigomery Co. State of Ohio. Subscribed and sworn to, before me, Justice of the Peace, this 11th day bf Feb., 1845.

EBENEZER POWLER.

To Testimony of three highly creditable officens of Dayton, in confirmation of the above:

We, the undersigned, being intimately acquainted with Mr. Smith, and having seen and watched over him frequently during his late illness, do not hesitate to say that the foregoing is by no means an exaggerated statement, but is entitled to full credit.

(Signed) A. L. STOUT, J. B. H. DODSON, HENRY R. SMITH.

Cherry 18 90 in a second on the corner of Fourth and Walnu Solid in Cincinnation the corner of Fourth and Walnu SANFORD & PARK, als, by is, by General Agents for the Western States.
For sale in Indianapolis, by TOMLINSON EROTHERS,
Sign of the Golden Mortar,
opposite the Washington Hall.

10 BBLS WHITE BBANS, in store at er of Lower Market and S

to motionation a vovoletime views Shingles, good, \$2.12 and 300,000 do do only fair quali Spring Style of Hats .-- We are now getting up "Leary's" fashion for Hats this spring, and will have a few ready for sale on Saturday afternoon, 8th inst. Corner Main and Fifth sts

Sands's Sarsaparilla,—There are per large sales from Mill at 75 and now held at 77c. Lard object of medicine is to "determine the fluids to the surface," and keep the peres open. But it is also requisi that the fluids determined to the surface should be in pure and healthy condition. When we see an individual's face covered with a scrofulous encrustation. spotted with pimples, we may be very sure that the fluids which reach the surface are impregnated with unhealthy virus; that the blood vessels which should nourish the skin are charged with poison. To neutralize houlders at 44c; 7,000 lbs good ditto at 5c; 40,000 lbs do

Afc; 5,000 lbs Sides at 6c; 12,000 lbs do at 5c, and

tion so potent, rapid and uniform in its effects as Sanda's Sarsaparilla. The opinion thus confidently expresses is warranted by experience, and those who are skeptical can satisfy themselves, by examining the proofs, that Agent for Cincinnat

R. M. Bartlett's Commercial College

class will be formed during the first week in January March, May, July, September and November, annuall

PORTSMOUTH PACKET
THE new and splendid Packet Steamer, Meteor, Srowr, Master,
leaves the landing at the foot of Broadway, for Maysville, Portsmouth, and the intermediate
landings, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10
A. M. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain or
Clerk, on board,

oct 30 d-wly

MIAMI CANAL DAILY PACKET LINE THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have resumed the navigation of the Miami Canal, for the transportation of passengers, with a line of passenger packets, not excelled by any upon any canal in the Union.

canal in the Union.

Thankful for past favors, and pledging themselves to use every exertion to render passengers comfortable they ask a continuance of the same.

Joyle & Dickey. WBRELLAS, PARASOLS, AND SUN SHADES,—The subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Umbrellas, Parasols, Parasoletts and Sun Shades, of the newest French and English Styles, and of the best materials, which he offers to Western Merchants on favorable terms. Having been for many years a Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in these articles, he confidently offers them to their examination as goods faithfully and tastefully manufactured, and therefore well worthy the approval of their custom.

6. Twenty Mile Stand, Warren Co., Monday and Tuesday, June 9th and 10th.
7. Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Wednesday, June 11th.
8. Dayton, Montgomery Co., Friday Evening and on Saturday, June 18th. This to be the Anniversary. Meeting of the Society, and is expected to be highly interesting.
8. Senecaville, Guernsey Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 24th and 25th.
9. Granville, Licking Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 24th and 25th.
10. Senecaville, Guernsey Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 24th and 25th.
10. Cadiz, Harrison Co., Friday and Saturday, June 27th and 28th.
10. The Wednesday Co., Tuesday and Wednesday, June 24th and 25th.
10. Senecaville, Guernsey Co., Tuesday and Saturday, June 25th.
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10. Senecaville, Guernsey Co., Tuesday and Wednesday.
10. Senecaville, Guerns

Swiss Rushe Gottow and Fancy Braids; For sale at the Boston Bonner Store, No. 187 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth, West side. ap 15 Iww&d S. W. HASELTINE. INDDY'S PRINTING INK .-- Just receive ng Ink, for which we are Agents.

W. B. SMITH & CO.,

ATS! OATS!!--300 sacks Oats, containing bushels each, in splendid order for shipping.
sale by GEO. B. MILTENBERGER,
roesbeck's Row, Corner of Front & Walnut sts. 1.000,000 SHERMAN'S POOR

n a short time. They often cure the most asset in a few hours.
"My head will burst," says another. Sherman's Camphor Lozenges will cure any case in less than twenty minutes, and no mistake. They cure sea-sickness, palpitation of the heart, lowness of spirits, despondency, and the depression of the spirits after dissipation. They operate like a charm on the disturbed nervous system. Caution shohld be observed in procuring the genuine Sherman's Lozenges and Plaster, or you may have some miserable trash imposed upon you.

G. F. THOMAS.

Main st., bet. 3d and Fourth, opp. Gaz. office,
apr 7—d&w sole agent for Cincinnati

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. A SMALL stock of Broad Cloths. Cassimeres and Vestings, for sale unusually low.

—ALSO— Black Italian Cravats; Black Italian Cravais;
Super Satin do;
Plaid Muslin do;
Super Satin and Bombazine Stocks;
Byron Collars and Dickies;
Superior Kid, Silk and Linen Gloves;
Mixed Vigonia lambs wool and cotton Half Hose;
Superior unbleached cotton do do;
Silk under Shirts and Pants;
Vigonia do do do do;
Cotton do do do do;
Cotton do do do do,
Illing off extremely low by

W. H. MUSSEY.



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Saddle, Harness and Trunk Man factory, NO. 100 MAIN STREET,

FABLE ECONOMY—A Treatise on the Managemer of Horses, in relation to Stabling, Feeding, Wate and Working; by John Stewart, Professor of Vete

OFFEE MILLS...

Increase Wilson's Mills, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
H. Wilson's do, No. 1, 2 and 3;
G. & L. Barts' do, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Plants' do, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Adams' Kaughphy do, No. 1, 2, 3 and 4;
Do Lap do;
Do Box do, iron hoppers.
For sale by C. DONALDSON & CO.,
ap 14 No. 18 Main st, bet'n Columbia and Fron HEAP BIBLES ... do No. 2;
do No. 3;
do No. 4;
do No. 4;
do, calfextra, gilt back;
do do;
do Gilt;
do Turkey Morocco, Gilt edge; do do do colored do;
do do do colored do;
do do do Morocco piain;
do do do English cali, gilt edge;
do do do Morocco tucks do do;
School Books and Testaments, good editions;
Octavo Testaments, large print,
A large variety Hibles, not embraced in the above.
Country merchanis and others in want of the abov
will find it to their advantage to call before purchasir

W. B. SMITH & CO.,

Booksellers and Stationers,

54 Main st., het ween Columbia and Lower Market.

4pr 11-3td&w NDIGO.-10 ceroons Caraccas, received per nonganeta; 5 cases Manilla in store. For sale by apr 11 B. URNER, Columbia et. apr 11

bbis, brown Tannets' On;
bds, brown Tannets' On;
do light do do;
do common do do;
GEO, R. BATES & CO.,
GEO, Main and Pront sts.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. ATTENTION FARMERS & TRAVELERS. THE subscriber takes this method of informing Farmers, Citizens and Travelers, that, having met with good success, at TEMPERANCE HALL, on Low-er Market street, north side, between Sycamore and Broadway, (six doors East of Sycamore,) he has in conjunction with the above, opened an establishment of a similar kind at

similar kind at the above, opened an establishment of the above the stablishment of the stablishment of the stablishment of the stable the stablishment of the stable the stable

Beef Steams
Fresh Fish,
Veal Cutlets,
Ham, Eggs, &c. &c.

ALSO—Boarders will be taken,
By the Meal,
By the Meal,
By the Week,
By the Week, and Lodgiag.
The undersigned would take this opportunity to return his sincers chamks to the Farmers and Citisens 5 their past liberal patronage, and will give his best effor to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN CONNER



J. H. Burrows, Inventor.

HIS MILL differs from all others in the construc THIS MILL differs from all others in the construction of the Upper or Runner stone, which is composed of French Burr Blocks, inclosed in a cast iron case, which forms the top and hoop of the stone, which gives greater strength to a stone than any other method which is required in small Mills where the stone is run with great speed, and becomes dangerous, if not strongly made; it also gives any weight to a stone of small diameter that is required, without making it so that the stone is the stone of small diameter that is required, without making it so that the stone is the stone of small diameter that is required, without making it so that the stone is the stone of small diameter that is required, without making it so that the stone is the stone of t

All sizes of French Burr Mill Stones, many All sizes of French Burr Mill Stones, manufactured on the same principle.

Joseph H. Burrows of Cincinnati is the inventor, for which he obtained Letters Patent in 1842. For all intringements, the purchaser will be held responsible for the right of using.

These Mills are made by Stewart & Kimble, and for sale by

JOSEPH H. BURROWS,

mar 24-d-w-ly

West Front st. Cincinnati.

D. S. WIGGINS OINTMENT HIS OINTMENT is confidently offered to the public, as one of the best remedies for the cure of the following diseases: Scrofula, or King's Evil, obstigate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, Ring or Teeter Worms, Scald Head, stubborn Ulcers, Sores of long and inveterate standing, and Itch. Also, prevention of the hair falling off.

Prepared by

D. S. WIGGINS,

Cintingati, Ohio.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify to the public, that my wife had a breaking out on the face for some time, and that we used or tried this thing and that, to no effect, till getting a box of Mr. D. S. Wiggins' Ointment, which, on using, has made anentire cure. s made an entire cure.

Very respectfully,

JONATHAN JARRELIS.

Cincinnati, March 21, 1845.

Preble County. O., March 20, 1845.

MR. WIGGINS—Dran Sin: My daughter was afflicted with one of the most invetorate and obstinate cases of Scald Head," that ever came within my knowledge or of the Physicians who attended her. Suffice it to say, that I employed the best medical aid far and near, that could be had, also every remedy I could hear of, recommended for such cases, but she counting to not inferior and I despaired of ever perfecting a cure-until II was finally induced to try some of your Ointment, which has, I am extremely happy to say, effected a most radical and permanent cure. You are at liberty to make use of this as you may think proper. With my best wishes for yourself, and the success of your ointment, I remain, Yours respectfully.

ABIGAL SMITH. Cincinnati, March 21, 1845.

ABIGAL SMITH.

Streets; Chas. Collins, corner of Main and Shi and Walnut streets; at John Gassway's Barber Shop, corner of Court and Walnut streets.

Mar 22-3m d. w

CINCINNATI AND PITTSBURGH LINE OF STEAM PACKETS FOR

Steamer Clipper, Capt. CROOKS Messenger, Capt. Perry, will leave on Steamer Messenger, Capt. Perry, will leave on UESDAYS.
Steamer Allquippa, Capt. Joseph Smith, will save on WEDNESDAYS.
Steamer Monongahelm. Capt. Stoner. will Steamer Monongahela, Capt. Stone, will leave on THURSDAYS. er Hibernia, Capt. KLINEFELTER, Will eave on FRIDAY.
Steamer New England, Capt. Page, will leave Steamer New England, Capt. FAUS, Will leave on SATURDAY.

Steamer Brunette, Capt. Joseph Irwin, Will leave on SUNDAY.

In point of speed, fine accommodations, good and careful management, and peculiar adaptation to the trade, the above Boats cannot be excelled. They will be punctual in leaving at 10 o'clock, A. M. The patron age of the public is respectfully solicited.

IRWIN & FOSTER, Agents, No 4 Cassilly's Row, East Front st.

HATS, HATS, HATS! JUST received, on consignment, ten cases Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest fashlors, which will be sold Wholesale or Retail, yery low for by

S. F. HAYDEN,

Auction and Commission Merchant,

No. 224 Main st., between 5th and 6th sts.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES! VERY PINE ARTICLE of Ladies' French Slip pers and Walking Shoes, which will be sold at pargain, to close consignment, by
S. F. HAYDEN,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
Main st., between 5th and 6th, East side
2—d&w

AMERICAN OIL, OR, MEDICINE OF NATURE. THIS OIL is obtained from a well near Barbaville, Ky., at the depth of 185 feet below the earth's surface, and 170 feet through a solid rock. It was readily supposed that it contained some medical virtues, and has been used with unparalleled success, and is most highly recommended in the treatment of Inflammatory Rheumatism, Burns or Scalds, Cholic, Piles, &c. So far as the proprietary of the Ameican Oil can learn. Rheumatism, Burns or Scalds, Cholic, Piles, &c. So far as the proprietors of the Ameican Oil can learn, from those who have used the Oil, it has never been known to fail curing the above complaints. It is also a valuable remedy for the following diseases, viz; Deafness, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Phthisic, Scald Head, Cancers, Weak and Sore Kyes, Bruises, Fresh Cuts or Sprains, Dropsy, Pains in the Breast and Side, Tetter, Influenza, and all Chronic diseases and impurities of the blood. There being persent safety in its use, I is hoped none will decline availing themselves of its benefits. Beware of the Seneca Oil; put in American Oil Bottles, and labelled the American Oil; it resembles the American Oil, but possesses none of its virtues of the look.

The genuine article can be obtained of the subscribes.

N. B.—Agents wanted for every County in th Cincinnati, March 12th, 1844. Cincinnati, March 12th, 1844.

This is to certify that I have been afflicted with what my physicians called Consumption; they had given up all hopes of my recovery; they said I could not live but a few days, and it was useless, to give me more medicine. My cough was so had that at times I could scarcety breathe. After I had been given up by the physicians who attended me, I commenced the use of the American Oil, by taking from 10 to 15 drops three times aday. I had also a violent pain in my back: I applied the oil externally, and was relieved from pain after one application, and in 8 or ten days was relieved entirely of my cough. I am as well now as I ever was, I cheerfully recommend it to every family as a valuable medicine.

ELIZA GILLMAN.

THOMAS EVERETT.

We certify the foregoing certificate is a true representation of the case above stated. MARTIN BUTLER, MARY ANN BUTLER, Cincinnati, April 20th, 1844.

Cincinnati, April 20th, 1844.

Mesers. Cleveland & Co.—Allow me to address you on the value and benefit which I have received from the use of the American Oil. I was taken with a very violent cold, last November, which became seated on my lungs, and gave me a severe cough, so that I was unable to sleep but very little at night. I applied for medical aid to two or three physicians, but none were of any avail. I continued so for about four months, when I met with Mr. Hail, one of the owners of the well of American Oil in Burksville, Ky. I purchased a bottle of it from him, and after using it about ten days or two weeks, I found myself entirely relieved from the effects of the cough and cold. I had been afflicted with an affection of Bronchitis for about two years; I had taken more or less medicine during the time, from some of the most eminent physicians, but received no benefit until I used the American Oil. I now feel entirely relieved from both complaints. There have been other cures of different characters, which have come under my notice, (the Cramp, Cholie, Rheumatism, &c.) which have been entirely relieved. I cheerfully recommend it to all those afflicted with the like diseases.

ep 1 1yd w A. H. DUER, No. 58 Fifth st,

Brough is now known to render it certain that the proposed Southern and Western Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Cincinnati. in the early part of June. The call will be issued this month, signed by several hundred persons from five or six States, and letters from every direction assure us that the people receive the proposition with an enthusiasm that will secure the greatest Convention of the kind ever held in the West.

Let all who believe that the general govern-Let all who believe that the general government and the free States ought at once to relieve themselves from connection with slavery, and all who wish to hear what can be said on this subject, come up on the eleventh of June. Let the farmer lay out his work so as to spare a few days between planting and harvest. Let the mechanic lay aside his tools a few days and work for his country. Let the professional man, the literary man—let all who love their country and hate slavery, come up to the great gathering of free spirits. The various local conventions now in progress in different parts of the country, should take measures to procure a large representation.

Distinguished speakers from all parts of the country will be present. Let none, therefore, who can possibly attend, be absent from this great council of Freemen.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

The SUBSCRIERER offers for sale his residence on the Lebanon Turnpike, 14 miles from the country will be present. Let none, therefore, who can possibly attend, be absent from this great council of Freemen.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

The improvements cousist of a large, well built Frammel Parts to see Eleven and a shall acree of nand, part in past ture, part covered with the natural timber, and party payments, with interest.

The improvements cousist of a large, well built Frammel Parts the subscribers having received their spring supply of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, would respectfully call the attention of buyers to their stock, as it is large and will be sold leve for each, or approach. We have also on hand a very extensive assortment of the part of the country of ment and the free States ought at once to re-

BOOTS, SHOES, AND PALM LEAF HATS,—The subscribers having received their Spring supply of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, would respectfully call the attention of buyers to their stock, as it is large and will be sold low for cach, or approved paper.

paper.
We have also on hand a very extensive assortment of
Men's and Boys' Palm Leaf Hats, comprising all grades
from 75 cents to \$10 per dozen, all fresh hats, direct
fram the manufacturers. Purchasers of the above articles will find a large assortment, good articles and low
prices, by calling at 76 Main st., opposite the Museum.
mar 11 d-w3m DIMMOCK & STUBERT.



M. S. SAMPSON, Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Earthem, China and Glass-ware, corner of Hopple's Alley, No. 92 Main street, between Lower Market and Third, Cincinnati. oct 22 d-w6m

between the subscribers, under the firm of Raymond, Rice & Co., was dissolved on the 23d day of January, 1845, by mutual consent.

The unsettled business of the late firm will be sattled by either of the subscribers, who are duly authorised to attend to the same.

EDWARD RAYMONI, SIDNEY RICE,

mer 11 daw

HENRY S. KELLOGG.

NEW UPHOLSTERY AND PAPER
HANGINGS ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 18 West Fourth st., near Main.

R. HILGER, respectfully informs his friends and
the public, that he has just received, and is now
opening, a large and splendid assortment of Paper
Hangings and Upholstery Goods, which he has selected
himself at the Eastern markets and from the manufactories, consisting of

ories, consisting of Fine Satin Fresco Paper Hangings;
Match Column and Border for do;
Bouquet and Landscape Medallion do;
Satin Columns and Marble Rarry do;
Rich Velvet Bordering do; Rich Velvet Bordering do; Parlor, Chamber and Hall Satin do; With a beautiful selection of figured con

of Upholstery Goods he offers a choice assortment of splendid Satin Damasks, for Ottoman, Sofa and Chair Covers. Also—Hair Natresses, Feather Beds, and Venetian Blinds of the best quality and approved styles. He has engaged and brought with him, careful and attentive Young Men, we o will hang Paper in any part of the city, and attend faithfully to all orders entrusted to his care. The public are respectfully invited to examine his Goods.

feb 21 d-wtf

MANUFACTURER of Root's Patent Eclipse Cook ing Stoves; Premium, Parlor, Air Tight, Six, Sev en, Ten Plate, Coal, and other Stoves; Parlor Grates Hollow Ware; Wagon Boxes, &c. Wholesale and

No 36 Main street, Cincinnati. RUBNITURE WARE-ROOMS,--L JOHNS, best Furniture Ware-rooms, on Broad, between Second and Lower Market. All kinds urniture sold on commission, and ordered work son short notice, and as low as can be had in the N. B.—Good workmen wanted. jan 24 d-wly

JAMES B. SHARP. IMPORTER OF BRITISH AND GERMAN

LACE GOODS,
Scotch and Swiss Muslins, Gloves,
Mitts, &c.
NO. 28 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
AND NO. 5 EAST THIRD ST., CINCINNATI.



Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN B, COBB,
SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER, NO. 89 Main
Street, between Third and Pearl,
CINCINNATI.
feb 6 dwly

ANDREW C. HERBON, Land and General Agent.

Third Street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, O.,

RESPECTPULLY informs his friends, and
the public generally, that he continues to devote
his whole attention to the Sale, Exchange and Purchase
of Real Estate, Produce, Merchandise, Goods and Property of every description, Negociating Loans, Renting
Farms, Stores, Dwelling Houses, Offices &c. Writing
Articles of Agreement, Deeds, Leases, Letters, &c., &c.
And executing with despatch and economy all matters
confided to his Agency.

All letters to insure attention, should be post paid.

N. B.—Charges in all cases will be liberal.

feb 10 1yd-w ANDREW C. HERRON.

HURCH ORGANS, ... MR. KOEHNKE continues the manufacture of Parlor and Church Orans, at his Factory at the head of Sycamore street. To show the estimation in which his Organs are held, the following certificate is subjoined in relation to one he as recently erected for the Episcopal Church at Maritta.

etta.

"We the undersigned, the Organist and Vestry of St. Luke's Church, Marietta, do cordially recommend to the public generally, Mr. John Koehnke's build of Church and Parlor Organs, which, for sweetness of tone, lightness of touch, neatness, and durability of finish, we think cannot be excelled in this part of the country.

CHAS. J. SHEPPARD,

J. R. HALL. J. E. HALL, F. A. WHEELER, A. L. L. GUITTEAU,

Marietta, O., Nov. 26. JOHN SNYDER,

AGENT, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHAN DEALER in Manufactured Goods, Groceries, &c &c. Business of every description in that lin promptly attended to at No. 22, Columbia street, be REFERENCES.
Richardson & Bros.,
Yorke, Brashears & Co.,

F. YORKE, No. 242, Main Street A cine in and; — Just received and opening, a fresh and seasonable stock of goods of every description. The subscriber intends keeping a general assortment of goods, which he will sell wholessle or retail as low as can be bought in the Eastern Cities. The attention of Country Merchants is particularly solicited from the fact, that you can find every thing you want in a country store, which will save you the trouble of picking up all

Own, viz:

0 cases Fancy Prints;

5 do Kentucky Jeans;

5 do Satinets;

4 do Kerneys;

2 bales Red and White Flannel;

2 baies Red and White Flanne;
6 do Ticks;
4 do Canton Flannel;
5 cases Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings;
10 baies Black and White Wadding;
35 do 44 Sheetings Brown, Broad Cloths, Cas
Ameres, Vestings, Shawis, Hosiery, &c.
50 cases Boots and Shoes;
50 do Hats and Caps;
200 Brass Clocks;
90 crates Queensware, &c. A. F. YORKE.

135. 135.

OLD Eyes made Young, and Weak Eyes made Strong, by the use of Glasses so formed as to suit the deects of the eye. The subscribers have this day received a large assort-The subscriners have time usay received a large assort-ment of Knglish and French Glasses of a superior qual-ity to any heretofore in use in this City, and comprising every formed Glass now in use. Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine our assortment of Spectacles before purchasing elsewhere. N. H.—Par-ticular attention paid to repairing and re-fitting Glas-

OWEN & CARLEY,
jan 20 d-w6m

theman of this City, whose veracity, no one who knows him, will, for one instant doubt,

Dr. J. White:

Dear Sir:—In the years 1837 and 1838, while operating as a Surveyor in a new County, I was much afficted with bilions fever, and in consequence, took a large amount of different medicines, with the hopes of effecting a cure; but found no permanent relief till I retired to a County less afflicted with bilious disease. I then got rid of the fever. But there still remained, in my system, the dregs; either of the disease, or of the medicines I had taken; which appeared to me, to clog the motion of the muscles, and prevent the activity with which they formerly acted. A fact I could discover in most kinds of athletic exercise.

This continued till the summer of 1841, when I got hold of a bottle of your Elixir, which I took, according to the directions accompanying the bottle, and in a short time experienced an emission of unpleasant matter from the porce of the skin. My shirts became exceedingly yellow, and in the course of one or two days, would smell very disagreeable; so much so, that my wife insisted, "that I must quit using the Elixir." However, I continued its use for about three or four weeks, when I found the emissions less offensive, and consequently quit using it, Since then I have been very hardy, and think I am now entirely free from the foreign matter which appeared to have been lodged in my system.

Respectfully yours, &cc..

\*\*Cincinnati, Dec. 30th, 1844.\*\*

In other cases, all the secretory and exsecretory functions of the avetem age silently but effectivally aroused.

Cincinnati, Dec. 30th, 1844.

In other cases, all the secretory and exsecretory functions of the system are silently but effectually aroused to action, when, instead of the cadaverous, consumptive look, a clear skin and healthy appearance, elasticity and strength of body and mind, ensue, and nature, in all her blythe and beauty, assumes her empire again. We know that Dr. White receives many Letters and Testimonials of the astonishing cures performed by his remedies and advice, but he publishes none but from those resident in, or near our City, who can be seen by all, and whose integrity and veracity may aid in giving that permanent reputation at home, and consequently abroad, to which his remedies are so justly entitled.

Mr. Bryant, a member of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Bryant, a member of the Society of Friends, and Mr. Linton, highly respectable citizens of Cincinnati, write as follows concerning Dr. White's Family Me

write as follows concerning Dr. White's Family Medicines.

"I have been afflicted for 10 or 12 years, with shortness of breath, poor appetite, loss of flesh, great prostration, and general dermystics of the muscular and
nervous systems. A friend, who used them with great
success, advised me to procure Dr. White's Vegetable of
Elixit—I did so, and it seted like a charm, really seeming like raising one from the grave, producing health,
strength, elasticity of frame, and buoyancy of feeling,
and was more general and pervading in its good effects,
than any compound of the whole Materia Medica with a and was more general and pervacing in its good effects, than any compound of the whole Materia Medica with which I have been acquainted. I keep it constantly on hand, and if my wife, my children, or myself are unwell, we take a portion of this agreeable compound, and go ahout our business. I have purchased a number of bottees of Dr. White's Elixirs, and given them to the afflicted poor, who can also testify to their healing and soothing virtues; and knowing the efficacy of Dr. White's Elixirs, Vegetable Pills, Magic Liniment, &c., if I can induce the afflicted to try them, my confidence in the benefits they will derive, will be ample compensation to me for any demand such persons may make on my time by calling on me for information, at my residence, corner of Franklin and Sycamore streets, and I do not hazard my reputation in assuring the public that, when the sanative and curative effects of these remedies are fully known, they will be esteemed above all others and above all price.

DAVID B. BRYANT.

Cincinnati, Nov. 28, 1843.

Myself and a boy living with me, have had very bad

Cincinnati, Nov. 29, 1843.

Myself and a boy living with me, have had very bad coughs for months and years, and having tried, in vain, every thing, from the most famed, to the less known medicines that seemed to give hopes of relief, and when Dr. White's Vegetable Elixir was recommended to me, I could not but give way to my feelings, and pronounce his too a humbug. On reflection, however, 1 obtained a bottle, containing three gills, on the condition of no cure no pay—and double pay if it did cure. If This one bottle cured the boy and myself, and I have reasons for bélieving that its equal cannot be found in the United States—and therefore, in as strong terms as friend Bryant has, do I also urge the afflicted to try Dr White's remedies. As long as I can procure them, I intend never to be without them in my house.

WILLIAM LINTON.

Cincinnati, November 29, 1843. Cincinnati, November 29, 1843.

Messrs. Editors:—To do good to the afflicted and to render justice to Dr. White for a cure so complicated and bad as mine was, is my apology for asking you to publish the following: render justice to Dr. withe for a circ so complicated and bad as mine was, is my apology for asking you to publish the following:

I had been affections, scroula, colds, and coughs, and other distressing derangements of my system, which were carrying me rapidly to the last stages of consumption, the most of which time I was under the care and attendance of the best Physicians in Portsmouth, in this State, all of whom finally gave me up, and pronounced me incurable. Last spring I came to this city with the lingering hope of obtaining reflection the medical faculty here, but, after the lapse of four or five months and at cost of two hundred dollars, with no better results than those at Portsmouth, and my Physicians here, also, having pronounced my case hopeless I was advised by my friends to call on Dr. White; I did so, and his remedies (including attendance and advice,) to the amount of five dollars and twenty-five cents, through the goodness of Providence, have restored me to health; and I assure the distressed and despairing that, if afficted and reduced as I was before using Dr. White's medicines, and I had wealth, I would give it all for the relief I have obtained from their use. The respectable families who have kindly stood by me in my afflictions, in this city, can testify to the foregoing facts, to whom and to me, Dr. White is authorised to refer.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15, 1843.

With such evidence in favor of Dr. White's Remedies

authorised to refer.

Cincinnati, Dec. 15, 1843.

With such evidence in favor of Dr. White's Remedies and Practice, we ask the attention of the public to the following CARD.

Citizens needing a lighter or stronger course of Botanical Transament—that they may in a few hours go about their business—and Travellers indisposed from fatigue, change of diet, water, or climate, and others visting Cincinnatio for their healts, find Dr. White's Infirmary and residence (under the same roof) not like a house for the sick in appearance, but in the order of a quiet boarding house—the invalids home. The assiduity of himself and family, the medical and social treatment such as rarely fail to cure the invalid. His skill in Fevers, exate and chronic diseases, and the facility with which be breaks them up, the little loss of time to his patients—often astonishing them and their friends—are the certain effects of these better remedies.

DR. WHITE grateful for past liberal patronage, tenders his thanks and continued services to a generous public. Those who cannot call on, or send for him—whose cases are not beyond the reach of all medicines—by forwarding to him a statement of their age, the length of time they nave been afflicted, symptons, progress, and general nature of their complaints, (Postage paid and Cash accompanying such statement) may procure the remedies necessary for their cure, at his farfirmary, and Botanical Medicine Store, Sixth struct, second building from Main, opposite the Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

DR. White's MAGLICANNIERN

Dr. White's MAGIC LINIMENT, &c. There is no Limment in Europe or America, equal to this id NIMENT, for pains in the back, breast, sides, howels, teeth, face and head; sore throat, coid extremities and a want of equal circulation of the blood; for barrs, bruises, sprains, cramps, numb palsy, rheumatism, &c. It has never failed to cure Chronic Rheumatism, dc. It has never failed to cure Chronic Rheumatism, if of twenty years standing. Applied to the bewels and loims for inflammation and for female obstructions, and over the region of the kidneys for derangement of the urinary organs—for cholera and cholera morbus externally, and taken on sugar or with water internally. Its effects are magical. Families cannot keep on hand any one compound that will, in emergencies, save so much suffering, and so many from prenature death. Indeed, this Liniment, White's Vegetable Elizira and Vegetable Pills, and, when indicated, his Restorative Vegetable Emetics are found to be all the medical stores that invalids and families need to keep on hand—and, we believe they are more pleasant, safe and efficacious, than any remedies now within the reach of the afflicted, or medical skill.

[F95e the certificates, dc., in this paper as to these invaluable remedies. invaluable remedies.
Sold at Dr. White's Infirmary, Sixth street, a cond building from Main, opposite Galt House, Cincinnati.

CHARLES COLLINS,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
M. E. Corner of Lower Market and Sycamore Streets,
CINCINNATI, OHIO,
THANKFUL for past favors, begs to assure his
friends and the public generally, that no exertions
shall be wanting on his part to insure a continuation
and extension of public patronage. It is his intention
to render his establishment one of the best in tha city,
both as regards the quality of articles, and moderate
charges.

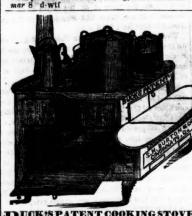
both as regards the quality of articles, and moderate charges.

Physicians' Pesscriptions, will be prepared, as heretofore, under his own immediate inspection. Twenty years' experience, (in England and the United States,) will, he trusts, produce confidence, and be considered a sufficient guarant that this important part of his business will be properly attended to.

He is now receiving large additions to his stock, which be offers at a small advance on Rastern prices. Country Physicians and Store-keepers, will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Painters, Chair and Cabinet Makers. Dyers, Hatters, Braziers, and other Artisans, supplied with articles used by them, at wholesale or retail.

Cash paid for Reeswax, Ginseng, and Flax Seed.

ale or retail. Cash paid for Beeswax, Ginseng, and Flax Seed.



DUCK'S PATENT COOKING STOVES.

Divers Patent Cooking Stoves.

By Wehave now on hand and offer for sale, a full assortment of the above justly celebrated Cooking Stoves. The many persons having this Stove in use bear testimony to its superiority over any other Cooking Stove ever offered to the public. In addition to its unsurpassed facilities for boiling, roasting, broiling, washing, &c., it presents an oven nearly twice as large as any other Stove in use, which is heated with the most perfect uniformity, and in its operations is in every respect equal to a brick oven.

For economy in fuel, convenience and despatch in all the departments of cooking, this Stove is unsurpassed by any other ever invented. For the operation of the Stove we respectfully refer to the following persons who have it in use.

C Bates, Geo Shillito, J C Norris, E Woodruff, Josiah Drake, O Aldrich, M Peckham, M Hunt, P Diserens, Morris Cromline, B Sterrett, M Broadwell, Rev Dr Aydelotte, Dr Woodward, Thos T Whitehead, M Moore, R P Bonogh, Dr. Rives, Charles Fisher, Wm Culbertson, J B Perine, Augustus Isham, Abraham Palmer, Weatherby & Young, Robert H Moorehead, David T Disney, Wm Krans, C Openheimer, T McGetchin, Sullivan & Scott, H F Maybaum, Joseph Goodloe, J H Merriweather, Mrs Bogert, John Owen, Dr J Allen, Adolph Louis, A Fithian, Alphonzo Taft, John T Brooke, Nelson Norris, David Gwynn, Edgar M Gregory, Charles E Morse, Jno Sharp, A Cutter, Francis Whitton, J C Geisendorf, J Kendall, J W Taylor, W J Madeira, W T Jones, M F McClure, J F Sanford, Jacob Snyder, W W Wilson, J K McNickle, Louis Krouskoph, Philip Hinkle, Peter Campbell, Dr Richards, D B Lapton, Wm Woods, R McMore, J D Carpenter, Miss Harts, John Sharp, John Kugler, Mr Cook, C D Coffin, Sanuel R Hamilton, Chas W Cady, Dr A Curtis, Wm Goldsmith, John James Pullan, Stephen Burrows, Charles Conahan, James Kolp, David Stoddard, Mr Whiteside, Gen John Snyder, S Menken, R D Clark, Wm H H Taylor, Jos Abraham, Mr Padgett, S B Hayden, J L Van Doren, Richard Page, Stephen Wilder, Jona In addition to Buck's Patent Cooking Stove, the subscribers are manufacturing Premium Cooking Stoves, Elevated Oven Cooking Stoves, Parlor, Cannon, Six Plate, and all the varieties of Stoves sold in this market, together with a full assortment of Parlor Grates, of splendid patterns. Also, Hollow Ware Castings, of every description, which they offer at wholesale or retail at the lowest prices.

Dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment.

S. H. BURTON & CO.,

Nos 6 and 7 Columbia st., bet'n Main & Walnut sts. jan 25 1 yd-w

At the sign of Buck's Stove.

ENTAL OPERATIONS,...Those who may need the services of a Dentist will take no-lice of the following:
FILLING TEETH. The subscriber will refer to front teeth in this city, liled by himself nearly fifteen years since. He is condent that with ordinary health and a proper regard to cleanliness, the human teeth can be preserved during its constant of the second seco

INSERTING TEETH. INSERTING TEETH.

His facilities for operating in this department, as well as his long experience, enables him to operate with great accuracy and permanency. His charges are as low as any other dentist's for the same kind of work. He will insert teeth at the lowest price advertised, and in the same manner, but he will leither warrant such operation, or advise it, for the gold must be either impure, or the quantity too small for strength and durablitiv.

INSERTING BLOCK TEETH. He manufactures Block Teeth with Artificial Gums. and also single teeth. He is thereby enabled to adap the most perfect manner, both in form and shade.
TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

TO THE DENTAL PROFESSION.

He keeps on hand constantly, and manufactures to order, Incorruptible Teeth in all of their variety, which as will sell at low prices.

He also keeps Abbey's (successor to Balls) Gold and I'in Foil. Nothing need be said in praise of this article, as it is celebrated for its superiority over all other manufactured in the United States.

His office and residence is on the South side of 8th office and residence is on the South side of 8th office and residence is on the South side of 8th office and residence is on the South side of 8th office and residence is on the South side of 8th office and residence is on the South side of 8th office and residence is on the South side of 8th office and residence is on the South side of 8th office and residence is on the South side of 8th office is a superiority allows.

Is the original and only genuine preparation from this valuable ration from this valuable
tree, and has proved to far
excell all other remedies ever
yet discovered, for diseases of the
Breast and Lungs, Coughe, Colds,
Consemption, Spitting of Blood, rising of
ling in the throat, Liver Complaint, Asthma,
chitis, Broken Consumption, from the abo
of Calomel and other causes. Thousands
and tens of thousands of the best testimonnials of the virtues of Docrose.

and tens of thousands of the best testimonials of the virtues of Docross
Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry, have been declared to
the world. The original article is only
prepared by Dr.
Swayne,
N. W. corner of 8th and Race sts, Phila. All et
preparations from this valuable tree, are worthless tations of the original.
Sold in Cincinnati, Wholesale and Retail, by
R. E. HINMAN, nov 4-d-w6m TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS, ... The sul

TO OGUNTRY MERCHANTS...-The subscriber has recently received a large scortment of Common Goods, suitable for the country trade, such as:

Common Teas;
do Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams;
Dipt and C.E. Bowls, assorted sizes;
Edged and do Plates, Twifters and Muffins;
do and do Dishes, assorted sizes;
do and do Bakers and Nappies, &c., &c.,.
which together with the stock of fancy and printed
Wares on hand, render the assortment complete,
The attention of Country Merchants is particularly invited, as the Goods will be repacked to order on the
most favorable terms for cash or approved paper.
ALSO—On hand a general assortment of Glassware
at Pittsburgh prices.
WM.S. SAMPSON,
No. 92 Main st, east side, opp. to Trust Co. Bank,
ect 22 6m-dw

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS—CONMON RARTHEN AND GLASSWARE selected forthe Country Trade. Consisting in part of—
Blue Edged Plates, Dishes and Bakers,
Plain white do do do,
Printed Teas, Teapots, Sugars and Creams,
Dipped and plain white Howls and Pitchers,
Plain and Press'd Glass Tumblers, Press'd Salts, Peppers, Vinegar, and Mustards, Molasses Cans, Press'd Saucers, Plates and Dishes, &c., &c.

Just received a few packages new and ashionable styles of fine White Granite and Printed Dining and Tea Ware, all of which will be sold at the lowest Cincinnati prices. Call and see before you purchase elsewhere.

GEO. McELROY.

oft 29 west side Main, bet'n 7th and 8th.

west side Main, bet'n 7th and 8th.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT, naanaanaanaan 

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Iron Railing, Safes, and House Work
IN GENERAL,

At the corner of Western Row and Betts st, two
squares west of the Hospital, Cincinnati, O.

THE SUBSCHERA is now prepared to manufacture any of the sbove articles, at the shortest notice. For the quality of his work and any other particulars, he begs leave to refer to Calvin Carpenter, Elam
P. Langdon, and S. S. Smith. for whom he has put up
work, and to Robert and William Cameron, Builders,
Western Row and Clark street.

mar 7 d-wity

NATHANIEL KIRK.

BOOTS, SHOES, AND PALM LEAF
HATS,—I am now receiving my Spring stock
of Men's and Boys call, kip, and seal Boots and Shoes,
Ladies and Misses Slippers, buskin and fancy Gaiters of
all varieties.

Also—An extensive assortment of Children's cheap FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF

Also—An extensive assortment of Children's chea and fancy Shoes.

The above have been selected from the best manufactories, and will be sold at a small advance on their pric at wholesale or retail. Those wishing to buy are re spectfully invited to call and examine my stock, as the quality of the goods and their price will be found to buch as induce those who call once to come again. Sign of the Big Red Boot, No. 5, Lower Market street.

mar 8-daw-6m CARPET, FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

AND GENERAL FURNISHING STORE

AND GENERAL FURNISHING STORE.

No. 24, Main Street.

THE SUBCSRIBER has constantly on hand a general assortment of Carpeting of the various styles and qualities.

—ALSO—
Floor Oil Cloth, of common and superior quality—all widths: Linnen and Cotton Sheeting 4-4 to 12-4; Table Diaper, and Damask 6-4 to 10-4; Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; Table and Plano Covers; Huckaback, Bird's Eye, and Russis Diapers; brown cotton Drilling, heavy Duck, Burlaps 36 and 46 inch; worsted Damask; watered Moreens; white mustin Drapery; hearth Ruga, Matts, star Roda, Drugget, India Matting, Together with a general assortment of Staple Dry Goods,
All of which will be sold at the very lowest market prices.

prices.

I am now receiving my usual spring supply of the above Goods. Among which are a variety of new style CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c. &c.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance is respectfully solicited

THURSTON CRANE, mar 21-d-w-3m

23 Main st. BUCKEYE SCALE MANUFACTORY North side of Seventh, three doors west of Main stre

The subscriber where to amounce to his friends and the public in general, that he will continue the above at the old stand, where he is prepared to make all kind of Weighing Instruments of a superior quality, and of the most reasonable terms, among which are the following: Platform Scales of all sizes;

ing: Platform Scales of all sizes;

Do Counter Scales;
Brass and Common do;
Brass and Iron Beams of all sizes;
Hay and Car Scales of any size;
Druggist and Prescription Balances;
All kinds of Weights.

N. B.—Persons in want of any of the above articles will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I warrant all Scales and Repairs to be correct.

PRIOR MEDARIS.

100 20-dew-1y

VOORHEES' STAGE LINES.
We are now running the following Ma Stage Lines
The Mail Pilot Line, leaves Cincinnati Daily, at 84 c
clock A. M., through Lebanon, Dayton, Springfield clock A. M., through Lebanon, Dayton, Springfield to Columbus.

ALSO—The Fast Mail Line, at 104 A. M., through Lebanon, Xenia, London to Columbus. Both Fast Mail and Pilot Lines connect at Columbus with daily Lines to Wheeling, Cleveland and Sandusky city.

ALSO—Deily Line, via. Monroe, Miamisburg, Dayton to Sidney. This Line will leave Cincinnati at 2 P. M., and go through to Dayton by 9 P. M.; lodge there, and reach Sidney by 10 next morning; leave Sidney at 6 A. M., and arrive at Dayton at 12 M.; leave Dayton at 9 P. M., and arrive at Cincinnati at 9 P. M. Thus affording an opportunity to persons doing business between the above points, to accomplish in TWO DAYS, what under other arrangements, consumed from three to four days!

der Uner altengennens, days!

ALSO—Daily Line to Hamilton. Leaves the Galt House, Cincinnati, at 2 P. M., and Hamilton at 8 A. M.—through in 34 hours.

ALSO—Run Daily Lines to Eaton. Richmond, Cambridge City, Comperswille, Indianapolis, Brookville, and throughout Indiana.

By their various mail connections, affording the travalue nublic the only certain, continuous traveling lines. in the State.

If P On all the above lines, the proprietors have placed the best stock the country affords, New Coaches, and the most attentive, sober, and experienced Drivers. With these facts, they submit their claims to public patronage, inviting their scrutinizing aid, in detecting any and all abuses which may creep into the Company's arrangement, so that the cause may be more speedily removed.

emoved. Office, Front st., near the Cincinnati Hotel, corner of WILLIAM PETTIT, EXCHANGE BROKER AND PRODUCE DEALER, Has just opened an Exchange Office, No. 56 Third street, opposite Post Office, Pittsburgh.

Money Department.—Eastern and Western Draughts, Gold, (American and Foreign.) Silver, Bank Notes, (current and uncurrent.) bought and sold.

Produce Department.—Eight, Clover Seed, Bulk Pork, Roll Butter, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Feathers, General & Christian Company.

ordier, Incorruptible Teeth in all of their variety, which is ordier, Incorruptible Teeth in all of their variety, which is ordier, Incorruptible Teeth in all of their variety, which is ordier, Incorruptible Teeth in all of their variety, which is ordier, in the state of the superiority over all other manufactured in the United States.

His office and residence is on the South side of Sth street, 3 doors West of Walnut.

H. CRANE, D. D. S. And member of the American Society of Dental Surject.

H. CRANE, D. D. S. And member of the American Society of Dental Surject.

H. CRANE, D. D. S. And member of the American Society of Dental Surject.

PANY—(FIRE AND MARINE)—Capital States, 3 doors West of Walnut.

Joel Buttles, N. H. Swayne, Moses Jewett, Anthony S. Chew, Demsa Adams, Dodridge, Justin Morrison, Warren Jenking, M. H. Swayne, Moses Jewett, Anthony S. Chew, Demsa Adams, Dodridge, Justin Morrison, Warren Jenking, William Miner, E. P. Drake, Warren Jenking, William Miner, E. P. Drake, Warren Jenking, William Miner, E. P. Drake, Warren Jenking, William Miner, Warren Jenking, Walliam Miner, Walliam Miner

ARD OIL FACTORY, Corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, Cincinnati. BURCKHARDT, KLEINERT & CO. Dee to announce that their new Lard Oil Factory is not an excessful operation. They warrant their Oil of the season best quality, which they offer for sale low for them.

N.B.—Families in any part of the City supplied free of expense at the shortest notice.

\*\*nov 16-1ydaw\*\* of expense at the shortest notice.

ABINET FURNITURE, ==25 splendid So
fas, elegant mahogany Wardrobes, Secretarys, centre and card Tables, dressing and column Bureaus, mahogany Chairs, dining and breakfast Tables, mahogany
and common Bedsteads, together with a general assortment of Goods in our line, for sale at the lowest market
prices.

CHARLES LEHMAN & Co.

jan 28 d&w1y No 34 Columbia st.

and they leave it to the public to judge if they can find a lower rate in the West:

500 cases Thick Boots, from \$18 to \$21 per case;

300 do Kip do, at \$22 do;

100 do Boys do, from \$1 12; to 1.25 per pair;

50 do Youth's do from \$5 to \$1 per pair;

25 do stout Calf, \$29 per case;

Shoes at the same low rates.

The public may rest assured that our Boots are a better article than has ever been offered in this city, and at prices as we have stated above. We intend to offer Boots and Shoes at small profits, and as far as possible deal upon an honorable plan, expecting by that means to retain the reputation we have already acquired of selling Boots lower than they can be purchased in the Rast, and delivered in this market.

L. CHAPIN & Co.

ilvered in this market.

L. CHAPIN & Co.,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

oct 15 dw Broadway opposite Lower Market st.

CHAPIN & Co.,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

Main street, between Third and Fourth,

mar 18

Agent for Cincinnati, Ohio

mer 21 dw6w 49 Main st, 2d door above Columbia.

Reintowal...Famcy Soaps and Performery. The subscriber, Principal of the late firm of David & Bracrisse, Philadelphia, would respectfully inform his Western triends of his removal to this City, for the purpose of Impering and Manifacturing Fancy Soaps. Performers &c. in all its branches. His long experience, together with the advantage of obtaining all the materials used in his business on better terms than in atmost any other city, warrants him in saying that he can furnish the articles in his line (wholesale) at such prices se will make it an object for all who have formerly purchased East, to buy of him at No. 5 Fifth street, near Main, one door West of the Denison House.

HENRY DAVID.

N. B.—For the accommodation of the Wholesale Dealers, orders may be left at Messrs. Dimmock & Steubert, No. 76 Main street, which will be punctually attended to.

MATOGANY FOR SALLE—The undersigned

Waltogan's For Sales The undersigned would inform dealers in Mahogany and Domestic Veneers, Cabinet, Venetian Blind and Locking Glass Makers, that he has established a Veneer Saw, at Deer Creek on the corner of Third and Lock sts, and is now prepared to furnish and saw f thers, all kinds of prepared to furnish and saw! thers, all kinds of Mahogany and Domestic Veneers, Venetan Blind Slats, Looking Glass Backs, &c.

ALSO—On hand and for sale a lot of Mahogany Chair Stuff and Veneers, all of which can be had on the most reasonable torgos. stun and venesis, and of the casonable terms.

ALSO—A lot of Italian and Pennsylvania Marble,
HENRY ALBRO.

VALUABLE CEMENT. -- Wilkinson's Ce WALUABLE CENTENT, --wilkinson's Cement, for restoring china, earthenware, glass, wood and marble, that are broken, to their former state of use falness, without disfiguring in the least, and in such a manner that fire, air, or hot water, will not affect them; and the article repaired fit for use in twenty minutes. I am acting as Agent for this article, and shall keep a constant supply on hand, at the private office of my brother, Wm. H. H. Taylor, over the Post Office, in this city, (it will be found also at the principal Drug stores;) where persons wishing to supply themselves can do so. Should it fail to perform as above stated, the money will be returned by me, whenever the article is brought back.

Mar 17 d&wam THOMAS P. TAYLOR.

THOMAS P. TAYLOR.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS, "Crock-rery Ware, &c., "The subscriber having by recent importations, completed his stock of Printed and Common Wares, would inform those wishing to purchase, that he can now offer for examination, one of the best selected assortments in the West. He feels confident that those who favor him with a call will find it to their interest to purchase, as it is his intention to sell at low prices, either for cash or approved paper.

The stock has been selected with a view to the country Trade, and consists in part of Common and Printed Teas and Tea Ware;

"Bowls, assorted sizes;

"Edg'd and C. C. Plates "Bowls, assorted sizes;

"Edg'd and C. C. Plates "Bakers, Dishey, Napples;
With a great variety of other articles in his line.

ALSO—An assortment of Flint Glass, which will be sold by the box at manufacturers' prices.

WM. S. SAMPSON,

No. 92 Main st, between Third and Lower Market sts, corner of Hopple's Alley, and nearly opposite the Trust Co. Bank.

PINE THRESHING MACHINES, Now building, of the best materials, and on the most approved principles, to combine ease with durability and speed. The Horse Powers are of the various kinds of round and square eye powers heretofore made at his shop or at the Georgetown shops. Sold low for cash, or on short credits, with good security. Machines shipped via Ohio Canal to the North or West.

Address the subscriber, West Bedford, Coshocton co., Ohio, or J. Lewis, Centre Belpre, Washington co., Ohio; or Thos. Lewis, Shortcreek, Harrison co., Ohio.

E. M. LEWIS.

West Bedford, Ohio, Mar. 28, 1845.

HO! FRIENDS OF MAN! HO! FRIENDS OF MAN!

HIO AMERICAN ANTISLAVERY SOCIETY—
Will hold its next Anniversary in New Lisbon, on
the 5th day of 6th month (June.)
Arrangements are being made to accure the attendance
of many of the prominent advocates of human rights in
our own and other States. of which, together with other
particulars, timely notice will be given.
Letevery man and woman who has a heart to feel for
and a soul to sympathize with suffering humanity, at
once make up his or her mind to be present.
By order of Ex. Com. O. A. A. S. S.

JESSE HOLMES, Cor. Sec.
3D Mo., 12TH, 1845.

T. Antislavery Standard, Liberator, Cincinnati Her-

3D Mo., 127H, 1845.

T. Antislavery Standard, Liberator, Cincinnati Herald, Liberty Herald, (Warren, O.) Liberty Courier, (Cadiz, O.) Free Labor Advocate, Ia., and all other papers friendly, please copy. M.

SAND'S SABSAPARILLA, For the remo val and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood or habit of the system, Scrof-Direc, Front St., near the Cincinnati Hotel, corner of Broadway.

Jan 24 d&w6m

P. CAMPBELL, Agent.

Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Pimples, Agent.

KER AND PRODUCE THEALER Has inst f Mercury, Ascites, or Dropsy, Exposure or Impru This preparation is a combination hitherto un-known in the history of Medicine, differing entirely in its character and operations from the various prepara-tions of Sarsaparilla which have been at different times offered to the public. It acts specifically upon the whole system, thereby bringing it under its direct and immediate influence. Although possessed of powerful healing effects, yet it is entirely harmless, so that it canfect health, no effect is produced by its use, except an increase of appetite; but when disease is seated in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is felt and seen; it enkindles new life and vigor, and brings health and

strength to the suffering and diseased.

A mass of the most overwhelming testing e brought forward, proving most conclusively its ines mable value as an active and curative medicine. The afflicted, or those who may have been given up i despair, and all who are interested, are invited to make a trial of this valuable medicine, or to call on those who have come forward and borne public testimony of its priceless value to them, and satisfy themselves individually of its power in arresting and curing disease, and of

eader is invited to its careful perusal. Comment on such evidence is unnecessary.

New York, July 25, 1844. Messes. Sands:—Gents—I consider it but an act of astice to you to state the following facts in reference

Massas, Sands:—Gents—I consider it but an act of justice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerous Ulcer on my breast.

I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skilful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancer were resorted to; for five weeks in succession my breast was burned with caustic three-times a dây, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak so il lution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The Doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined, but fading no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was raptily sections. said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and is aid the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined, but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly setting as well as the said of the idly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, con

idly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cures by the use of "Sand's Sarsaparilla," in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but from the long deep-seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change; considering this as the only probable cure for my disease, I persevered, until the disease was entirely cured.

It is now over eleven months since the cure was con-VENETIAN BLIND MANUFACTORY

No 126 Sycomows st., bet'n 4th and 5th, sost side.

The indexigned continues to manufacture Blinds of the set material. New Blinds exchanged for old ones. Old ones made new at short soite and on reasonable terms out side Blinds and Jobhing in general. Ledies and gentlemen wanting any thing in my line, will please call and examine for themselves.

N. B. I will take in exchanged for Blinds, Groceries, Byr Goods, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

HENRY READ.

GHERAT ENCITEMENT!

LARGEST, CHEAPING, AND BEST STOCK Of Bests ever effects is Cincinstati

The power of any concern in the West to compete with them. It is a well known fact that they have been selling of the sell such towy for the stabilishment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other westment of the sell subment in this or any other prices and they leave it to the public to judge if they can find a lower rate in the West:

Solo cases Thick Boots, from \$118 to \$21 per case; 300 G Kip do, at \$22 do; 300 G case;
No. 218 Sullivan street, next door to the Methodist Church.
For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

IF The public are respectfully requested to remember that it is Sand's Sarsaparille, that has and is constantly achieving such remarkable cures of the most difficult class of diseases to which the human frame is subject, therefore ask for Sand's Sarsaparilla, and tablet, and ta

Agent for Cincinnati, Ohio.

A NEW Stock of Roots, Shoos, Bronas removed to he above place of husiness, and is now
receiving from the Eastern manufacturers a fresh supply
of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, and Fall Leaf Hats of every
description, in addition to a large stock, comprising all
kinds, of L. Chapin & Co's Boots, of Cincinsati manufacture, which he will sell at such rates at wholesale as
to offer inducements to buyers and would respectfully
invite dealers in the line, and Country Merchants visiting this city, to call and examine his stock.

Mar 91 dw6w 49 Main st, 3d door above Columbia.

Removal. — Fancy Soaps and Perfusionery.—The subscriber, Principal of the late
firm of David & Boorness, Philadelphia, would remar 13 dw3m

OCHIAN MARSHAN LEAF

HAT'S.—The undersigned, having located an
Retablishment in Cincinnati for the sale of the above
mantitive Manufacture, in Massach, and likewise having an interest in
an extensive Manufacture in Massach, it will be a late of the sale of the above
mentioned articles, and likewise having an interest in
an extensive Manufacture, in Massach, it will be a late of the above
mentioned articles, and likewise having an interest in
an extensive Manufacture, in Massach, it will be a late of the above
mentioned articles, and likewise having an interest in
an extensive Manufacture, in Massach, the above
mentioned articles, and likewise having an interest in
an extensive Manufacture, in Massach, and is extensive Manufacture

COTTON YARNS.—As Agent for the Coon hand at all times, for sale, a large supply of Cotton
Yarns, Carpet Warp, Wicking, Coverlit Yarn, Battir
and Twine, at the lowest rates, and on liberal oredit
mer 19 d. w2m

R. BUCKINSAN. TIN WARE IN DAYTON. THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to inform the citizens of the World, that he is now manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of TIN WARE, as good and as cheap as any made or sold in the west. Merchants from the surrounding country would do well to give him a call, or send their orders Were carried to them without any additional charge.

N.B.—Address

New Market street, Dayton, O.

March 31—3mw.

McCORMICK'S REAPER is now respectfully offered to the Farmers of the vestern States generally, and in such a manner it is thought, as to claim general attention. By this short notice however, the

The first of the Farmers of the Western States generally, and in such a manner it is thought, as to claim general attention. By this short notice however, the undersigned cannot expect to induce farmers to purchase his Reaper. On the contrary, it is intended for publication in the papers of the West generally, and only as a reference to a full account of the Reaper, as published in the Cincinnait Enquirer Extra, of the 18th inst., which is too voluminous for general publication—occupying some four or five columns in that paper.

It is deemed only necessary to state here, that the undersigned has contracted with A. C. Brown, Esq. of this city, for the manufacture of not less than 200 Reapers, which are now under way, for distribution in the West, for the next harvest, and are offered on terms that amount to no more than a trial of the machine; and this it is thought, will be sufficient to excite either interest or curiosity enough in the minds of all wheat growers, to write to Mr. Brown, (post paid) for a copy of the Enquirer, which will be forwarded, containing the terms in detail, a cut and description of the Reaper; reports of Committees, &c. from Ohio, New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin, (during the last harvest.) and a large number of certificates from Virginia, where the Reaper has been in successful operation for the last three or four years, many of them from the most distinguished men and agriculturists of the State, showing that the Reaper will more than pay for itself, in cutting a single harvest. One from the father of Senator Rives, being short, is hereto subjoined. The Reaper is drawn by two horses, attended by two hands, cuts, 5 to 20 acresa day, saves at least a bushel of wheat to the acre, and is sold at \$100 at harvest, or \$106 at four months, when the wheat being marketed, its price will have been realized, and in the pocket of the larmer!

Oak Ridge, Dec. 9, 1844.

Dear Sir.—I received a few days ago your letter of the th, requesting me to state how I liked the Reaping Machine werits, I am you

The undersigned will be occasionally in the city, and snow at the Dennison House.

mar 23-1d-3w

C. H. McCORMICK.

RIRE ENGINE FOR SALE. A Suction Engine on the lifting principle with double Chambers of brass, and each six inches diameter, patent axies, brass hubs, and fully brass plated on ends, corners, gallery, &c., with two brass lamps, eighteen feet of double leather suction hose in two sections, four receiving screws, and two discharge shut off valves, and every thing in complete and good working order, and which cost originally the sum of \$1250, is for sale at \$600, and is a great bargan, apply to HICKMAN & BEDIENT, mar 13-d2w-w41] Real Estate Agents, opp. Post Office

EASTON'S

EATING AND COFFE-HOUSE,

Corner of Court and Main,

Basement of the Clerk's Office.

CINCINNATI, 0.

Bill of Prices.

Bill of Prices.

Oysters as you like them.
Soups of all kinds, per bowl, 10 cents.
Steaks of all kinds, 10 "
Ham and Eggs,
Boiled Eggs, from 2 to 4 cents each.
Roast Pig, Beef and Pork, per plate, 10c.
Boiled Corned Beef and Ham " 10c.
Broiled Chickens, from 18 to 25 cents.
Wild Game, from 18 to 25 cents.
Pork and Beans, 12 cents.
Pork and Beans, 12 cents.
Cold Snacks, 6 cents.
Fish of all kinds, fresh or salt, from 12 to 25 cents per plate.

plate.

Pies, Cakes, Custards, and Cheese, as may be ordered.
from 3 to 10 cents.

Tea, Coffee and Chocolate, per cup, 5c.
Lemonade, Soda and Spruce Beer, 5c.
Day Boarders, \$1 75 per week, in adv.
Meals at all hours, 20 cents. To Liquors or Gambling at this House. Gentlemen, please call for what you want, it will be urnished with pleasure and despatch, at prices coresponding with the above rates.

R. EASTON.

N. B.—If you think this House worthy of retroachers.

ASH GIVEN FOR HOGS BRISTLES, At J. Tipton's Brush Factory, Main street, west side, between Eighth and Ninth. jan 31 1yw

side, between Eighth and Ninth. jan 31 1930

CIRCULAR, Cincinnati High School
Knowing the disadvantages under which a numerous class of our population labor, in regard to Education, the subscriber has established a Seminary in Cincinnati, entitled the CINCINNATI HIGH SCHOOL, in which all the various branches necessary to a complete and finished English Education are taught, together with instruction in the Latin and Greek Languages, and the higher branches of Mathematics, either with or with our reference to a College Course.

It is composed of both sexes.
There is connected with it a Primary Department.
A Library of useful and suitable Books, Maps, Charts, Diagrams; and also an extensive and splendid Chemical, Philosophical, and Astronomical Apparatus are provided for the use of the Institution.
VACATIONS.—The vacations will be as follows:—Ist. One week previous to the first of January. 2d. Seventer.

1st. One week previous to the first of January. 2d. Seven weeks previous to the third Monday in September. EXAMINATIONS.—A Public Examination and Exhi EXAMINATIONS.—A Public Examination and Exhibition will precede each vacation.

TERMS OF TUITION.—Spelling, Reading,
Writing, Primary Arithmetic, and Geography,
The above, with Arithmetic and Geography advanced, English Grammar, Parsing, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Elocution and Declamation, 500
The above, with Algebra, Geometry, Surveying,
Natural, Intellectual and Moral Philosophy, &c.
together with the Latin and Greek Languages, 700
One half of the Tuition required in advance.

A Writing Teacher is in regular attendance. Also a
Teacher and Lecturer on Chemistry, Natural Philosophy
and Astronomy,
Instruction in Vocal Music forms a part of the regular
rourse, for which no additional charge is made.

BOARD.—Board, axcluding washing, fuel, and lights,
can be obtained in private families at the expense of \$1
to \$2 per week.

52 per week. GENERAL REMARKS.—When desired, the Principal will see that the scholars from abroad are located in pi-ous and discreet families, and if requested will act as

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

for this market, constantly on hand, at manufacturers prices.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees—particular arrangements have been made with both Eastern and Western Nurserymen, to furnish all kinds of Fruit Trees—as Apples. Hate, Caps, Bonnets, Trimmings and Variety Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Quinces, &c., of the best kind now cultivated. Pamphlet actalogues with directions for their management so as to obviate the attacks of insects, supplied grains.

Cash paid for Clover, Timothy and Blue Grass Seed, Black Locust Seed, Mustard Seed, Beans, Dried Fruit; ly invited to examine goods and prices before purchasplanced, and all kinds of Western Produce, at the high construction of the complete standard of the complete s

SPRING, 1845.

New York Cash Dry Goods JOBBING WAREHOUSE, No. 167 Pearl street, City of New York. A NDREW LESTER & Co., offer to the Western Leader, a general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the markets of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and the Valley of the Mississippi generally. Purchasers can obtain of them many Job Lots, which will be sold much lower than the ordinary price. As they buy and, sell for each, those who may favor them with a call will always find at their store Goods from 10 to 30 per cent cheaper than the time price.

mar 8 3m

A Will of a Temperance. Eating House, that has a good run of custom. Any one that has \$300, and is well calculated for the business, can go into a business that with industry and economy, will be sure of realizing a small foitume in a few years.

Corner of Court & Main.

To pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Hamilton and State of Ohio, at their Term of February, A. D. 1845, Catharine Clark, a non-resident of said State, is: ereby notified that on the thirteenth day of March, A. D. 1845, Richard G. Kendall filed in said Court a Bill in Chancery against said Catharine Clark, the object and prayer of which Bill are to foreclose a mortgage executed and delivered by the said Catharine Clark to the said Richard G. Kendall, bearing date the night day of lane A. D. 1844 on by the said Catharine Clark to the said Richard G. Kendall, bearing date the mint day of June, A. D. 1841, on two lots of land lying in the town of Cheviot, Township of Green and County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, and numbered as Lots 49 and 50 on the recorded plat of said town of Cheviot, to secure the payment of a promissory note dated June 9th, 1841, for \$359 87, payable one year after date: And the said Catharine Clark is further notified that unless she appears and pleads, answers or demurs to said Bill within the time allowed by law, she will be in default and the same will be taken as configuration of the said Catharine Clark is further as the said Catharine Clark is further notified that unless, the appears and pleads, answers or demurs to said Bill within the time allowed by law, she will be in default and the same will be taken as configuration of the said Catharine Clark is further as the said Catharine Clark is further to said Bill within the time allowed by law, she will be in default and the same will be taken as configuration of the said Catharine Clark is further to said Bill within the time allowed by law, she will be in default and the same will be taken as configuration. The said Catharine Clark is further to said Bill within the time allowed by law, she will be in default and the same will be taken as configuration. The said Catharine Clark is further to said to s

Mathematical, Optical and Astronomical Instrument Maker,

As lately established himself in this city, and offers his services to the scientific public. All fustuments of his make he warrants to be equal to the best imported ones, and his prices will be the same with those of European artists. His operative rooms are to be found on the south-east corner of Main and Fifth sts, entraince on Fifth. He has on hand now an assortment of Daguereotypes and other instruments, which he offers at low rates for sale.

feb 15 1yw

CINCINNATI FIRE ENGINE & HOSE
MANUFACTORY—The subscriber has established a shop on Eim street, between Fourth and Fifth, for the purpose of manufacturing Fire Engines, Hose, Hose Cariiages and every description of Fire Apparatus, on the most approved plans, and in the best style of workmanship and finish, Having had many years experience in the building of Fire Engines and Fire Apparatus generally, the subscriber feels confident in saying that he can manufacture the above articles equal in every respect, on as favorable terms, and at shorter notice that he can manufacture the above articles equal in every respect, on as favorable terms, and at shorter notice than can be procured in any of the Eastern Cities.
All orders thankfully received and promptly executed. Steamboat and Garden Hose constantly on hand, Iron, Wood and Chasing Lathes, Stocks and Dies, right and left hand Screw Taps manufactured at the above Establishment.

All kinds of brass Casting and Finishing.
References:—J. Seymour, City Fire Engineer; M. Greenwood and F. Lawson, Cincinnati.
nov 1-lyw CHARLES H. PADDACK.

PREMIUM TEETH.

J. ABLEN, who received the premium of the Fair of the Ohio Mechenics' Institute for his manufacture of Porcelain Teeth in 1837, and also for his superior skill in mounting teeth upon gold plates in 1843, continues to perform all operations counected with his profession upon the most approved principles.

In addition to the usual operations pertaining to the Dental Art, he inserts artificial palates and roofs, so as to be worn without the least inconvenience, and with such perfect adaptation to the surrounding parts, as to restore the speech to its original clearness.

He has recently taken into co-partnership with him Dr. B. D. Wheeler, whose competency as an operator will fully sustain the reputation of the above-establishment. Their operating rooms are on Fourth street, between Main and Walnut.

\*\*THE WESTERN FARTIER & GAR-\*\* PREMIUM TEETH.

THE WESTERN FARMER & GAR-DENER, and Horticultural Maga-zine.—TERMS.—ONE DOLLAR per year, always in ad-vance. A commission of 33½ per cent. will be allowed to Agents who procure twenty-five subscribers, and for-ty per cent to those who obtain one hundred or more. The back volumes can be furnished to new subscribers. All letters must be Post Paid, and addressed to the Publisher.

All letters must be Post Paid, and addressed to the Publisher.

Agreeably to the wishes of numbers of our subscribers, we shall continue to publish a colored edition of our work, as far as our Botanical illustrations are concerned; the subscription price for which will be Two Dollars per year.

The Postmaster General states, that letters to the publishers of periodicals, containing money to pay subscriptions for the same, may be sent free of postage; and any Postmaster will frank such letters.

E. J. HOOPER, Publisher.

Subscriptions received for this work, at Huxley and Co.'s, East Fifth street, near the Dennison House; and at Ely & Campbell's, Lower Market street,

jan 30 w6m

G. W. COFFIN. Belland Brass Founder, DEALER IN LEAD & ZINC. Columbia street, between Broadway and Ludlow, North side, Cincinnati. THESE Bells are executed upon true scientific and harmonical principles, as followed in the first Bell Foundries of Germany, France, Holland, and Eng-

and.
N. B. Bells are now offered to the public cheaper tha they ever were before in the United States.

Persons wishing any orticle in his line will find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

oct 29 wly

FINK BINE & KIB MAN'S
TEW Leather and Finding Store, No 239 Main street,
west side, second door below the Galt House.—
6. & K. have, in connection with their Boot and Shoe F. & K. have, in connection with their Hoot and Shoe Manufactory, opened and intend to keep constantly on hand, a good assortment of Philadelphia Calf Skins, Kid Morocco pink and white Linings and Binding Skins, Spanish and Cincinnati Sole Leather, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, Cramping Boards, Shoe Thread, Binding Thread, Linen, Boot Web, Galloon, Shoe Ribbon, Laces and Lasting, Knives, Hammers, Pincers, Rasps, Awis, Sparables, Tacks, and every other article used in the manufacture of boots and shoes.

We invite the attention of the Trade to our stock, which is all fresh, and has been selected with care, and will be sold wholesale and retail, low for Cash.

Special attention will be paid to all orders sent to us, and every article warranted.

oct 4 1yw



UP THE AL-LEY from the fump on Lower Market st., be-tween Main and Sycamore, HOP-PLE'S BUILDING, No. 4 Hoppic's Alley, Cin-cinnati, Ohio. Permit us to lay before you an article of Prays, the utility of which is equal at least to any oth-er, and by many that have used them, ac-knowledged to be de-The cidedly superior. The qualities that so distinguish them are their du rability, ease of opera-tion, copious supply of water, and above all water, and above all their simplicity of con-struction; which ena-bles us to furnish them at such Reduced Prices that the Farmer may dispense with his wind-lass and substitute the Labor Saving article we offer. offer. The valve is on the principle of the poppet valve of the steam en-gine. The connections and working parts are of iron, and the wooden pipes are cut in suitable

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING.

I. V. HORTON, having resumed the Watch and Clock Repairing business, can hereafter be found on the West side of Main, 3 doors below Fourth, where he will be happy to wait upon his old friends and the public generally. He flatters himself that 20 years' experience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been reperience in his business, nearly half of which has been more durable.

Been the woorking parts are of iron, and the woorkin

WARDELL & ATKINSON.
REFEREMCES:
PROCTOR & GAMBLE, Soap Manufactory, on Western low, in well of 68 feet.
PUBLIC WELL, On Lower Market, near our office, 54

RE. E. RENST, On Miami Canal, in well 60 feet.
COMMERCIAL HOSPITAL.
WM. GRIPPIN, Madison, 1a., in well of 50 feet.
E. G. Whitney, "" 43 "
63 " Wanted, persons with a small capital that wish to engage in a lucrative business, to introduce the above article of Pump.

jon 4 wif

TAYDEN, ELLIOT & CO., No. 209 Main street, west side, four doors above Fifth, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, and wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Trimmings and Variety Goods, Cuttery, Jewelry, Clocks, &c., &c., most of which are received on consignment, with instructions to sell at auction, without reserve, and at private sale at auction prices.

N. B. Merchants purchasing with CASH are particularly invited to examine goods and prices before purchasing elements.